

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

The following notices of the Rájas and Nawábs of the North-Western Provinces holding titles recognised by the Government have been compiled from the reports of District Officers, and from the records of the Secretariat and the Board of Revenue.

In many cases it has been found impossible to procure full information, so that not a few of the histories are meagre and insufficient. It is hoped, however, that even as they are they will be useful for darbár and other purposes, and hereafter it may, perhaps, be possible to correct the errors and supply the deficiencies which must almost necessarily be found in the first attempt to gather together the family histories of the nobility of the North-Western Provinces.

The Rájas and Nawábs have been placed in the official order of districts.

J. S. MACKINTOSH,

Late Junior Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

The Manual above referred to was intended to be the first instalment of a larger work, which would include not only these superior titles, but others, which, though of less dignity and importance, are officially recognised. The second portion of this work has now been completed; and the revised Manual is divided into two parts:—I, Superior titles (Rája and Nawáb), with corrections up to date; II, Inferior titles (Rao, Rai, Sardár Bahadur, and Khán, Bahádúr). The second part is admittedly incomplete, and it is probable that, despite the care that has been exercised, mistakes of various kinds will be found to have crept in. Information as to any such errors will be gladly received by the undersigned; but meantime it is hoped that the

compilation will be found of some use to Civil and Political Officers in their dealings with the native nobility and gentry of the North Western Provinces

ALLAHABAD } ROBERT SMEATON
21st January 1881 } *Junior Secy to Govt., A. W. P. and Oudh*

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

As numerous changes have occurred during the last eight years among the title holders of the Province a new edition of the Manual is published with corrections up to date. Many of the notices have been re written from the Gazetteers which have been issued since 1881. The form of the previous edition has been generally retained the chief alteration being that the names of gentlemen who hold minor personal titles conferred by the British Government have been entered in a tabular statement. An index has been added.

NAINITAL } W. H. L. IMPFY,
21st September 1889 } *Under Secy to Govt., A. W. P. and Oudh*

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PART I.

I.—RAJAS AND NAWABS RECEIVING SALUTES.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR DAULAT-I-INGLISIYA
NAWAB HAMID ALI KHÁN, BAHÁDUR, WALI, of Rámpur. Born
1st April, 1874; succeeded 27th February, 1889. Heir presumptive,
his brother, Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khán, aged 6.

This family are Barez Patháns.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century two Afghán brothers, Shah Alim and Husain Khán, came to India, like many of their countrymen, to seek service under the Moghal Emperor. Shah Alim, the elder brother, left two sons, Dáúd Khán and Rahmat Khán. Dáúd Khán distinguished himself in the Mahratta wars, and received a grant of land near Budaun. His adopted son, Ali Muhammad, by his services against the powerful family of Bárah Sayyids, who were opposed to the Imperial interest, obtained the title of Nawáb and confirmation in the lands he held. Amidst the confusion which preceded the dissolution of the Moghal Empire, his life was spent in conflicts with the Rája of Kumaun, the Nawáb Vazír of Oudh, and occasionally with the Imperial forces, till after a signal reverse he was compelled to surrender all his possessions and to seek refuge at the Court. But when the whole force of the Emperor and the Nawáb Vazír was bent to repel the invasion of the Afghán chief, Ahmad Shah Duráni, Ali Muhammad seized the opportunity to re-occupy his old territory, where he had still many followers left. In a few years he had so extended and consolidated his power that at his death he was able to leave to his two sons, then hostages at Delhi, the whole of the territory formerly called Katchír, and now Rohilkhand. The latter name

is believed to be derived from the original seat of the family in Afghanistan

In the absence of the heirs, Rohilkhand was placed under the guardianship of Ali Muhammad's uncle, Rahmat Khan, who being the *Hifiz* or guardian of the lad, came to be known as Hafiz Rahmat Khan a name which subsequent events rendered famous. A cousin of Ali Muhammad's father was associated with him. Before long the heirs were released and a division of territory was made between them and the guardians, by which Faizullah, the younger son obtained the *jagir* of Kotera estimated to be worth six lacs per annum. But the recognised head of the house was Hafiz Rahmat Khan, under whose direction the Rohilla Sardars, as the chiefs of the family were termed, maintained their possessions for twenty years. Refusing to take part with the Nawab Nazir of Oudh in his contest with the English, the Rohilla chief contented himself with a defensive warfare against the Mahrattas, and devoted his intervals of rest to the improvement of the common territory. The fine mosque at Lilibhit and the town of Hisrganj near Bareilly are memorials of his administration. At length the Mahrattas broke in upon the western frontier, and the Sardars were driven to seek aid from Oudh. With the approval of the English a defensive alliance was concluded between the Sardars and the Nawab Nazir, and the Mahrattas were induced to evacuate Rohilkhand by the promise of Rs. 40,00,000, guaranteed by the latter. Only a part of this sum was actually paid, but the Nawab obtained a bond in full from Hafiz Rahmat Khan and entered into negotiations with the other Sardars who refused to contribute their promised quota on the assurance of which the bond had been given. Their whole policy speedily involved the whole family in ruin. The Nawab Vazir called upon the English to check the Mahratta power, they did so, and their victories of 1803, which the Nawab was not fully aware of, in particular, were immediately availed to punish Hafiz Rahmat Khan for his failure to meet his engagements of protection to the English army. The defeat of the Sardars had placed them beyond his power. He offered to make good what had actually

Suzad of the Vicerey
and Governor General in
Council 23rd June, 1860

pecuniary aid, protecting the lives of Christians, and rendering other good services," received a dress of honor, an honorary title, an increase to the number of guns in his salute, with 146 villages given from the Bareilly and Moradabad districts assessed at Rs 1,28,527 yearly, in perpetuity on the same terms as the rest of his territory. The Nawib is bound to respect the rights of the zamindars in these villages.

Muhammad Yusuf Ali received the dignity of Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1861 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan, who entered into an agreement similar to that taken from his two predecessors. He was a Persian and Arabic scholar of repute. In 1877, at the Imperial Assemblage, he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns for life, the salute of the Chiefship being 13 guns. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1875 and a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1879.

holy Korin, calling God and His Prophet to witness to what I engage, that I will always, whilst I live, continue in submission and obedience to the Nawab Vazir, that I will retain in my service five thousand men, stipulated by the Nawab Vazir, and not a single man more than with whomsoever the Nawab Vazir shall engage in hostilities, I will assist him, and that if the Nawab Vazir shall send an army against any enemy, I will also send two or three thousand of my troops to join them and if he goes in person against any enemy, I will personally attend him with my forces, that I will have no connection with any person but the Nawab Vazir, and will hold no correspondence with any one, the English chiefs excepted, that whatsoever the Nawab Vazir directs I will execute and that I will at all times and on all occasions, both in adversity and prosperity, continue his firm associate

2—Translation of an engagement given by Major William Farmer to the Nawab Faizullah Khan 17th February 1783

Whereas treaties of various articles having subsisted formerly between the late Vazir Shuja ul Daula and the present Vazir Ausuf ul Daula with the Nawab Faizullah Khan one article contained in those treaties was that the Nawab Faizullah Khan should, whenever His Excellency sent his troops upon certain supply a force to join them of two or three thousand men This has been the occasion of disputes and doubts between the parties Therefore the Nawab Faizullah Khan has, through me requested His Excellency the Vazir to renounce that article by which he is bound to supply a force occasionally instead of which he agrees to pay fifteen laks of rupees in the following manner * * * His Excellency the Vazir has also agreed upon these conditions to renounce the obligation by that article in the former treaties from this date * * * I agree to have the treaty on the part of His Excellency the Vazir & disengaging the Nawab Faizullah Khan from the obligation of supplying a force and the paper of guarantee from the guarantee of the last will be written and sent to the Nawab Faizullah Khan

3.—Article of the preliminary engagement between the NAWÁB VAZÍR, the ENGLISH COMPANY, and the ROHILLA TRIBE, 29th November, 1794, confirmed on the 13th December, 1794.

The Nawáb Vazír-ul-Mumalik Ausuf Jah, Bahádur, agrees that he will bestow on Ahmad Ali Khán, the grandson of the Nawáb Faizullah Khán, deceased, maháls in jágír at the annual jama of ten lakhs of rupees, and that the town of Rámpur shall be a part of the said jágír; and as Ahmad Ali Khán is a minor, therefore Nasarullah Khán, Bahádur, son of Abdulláh Khán, deceased, shall be nominated the gnardian of Ahmad Ali Khán and the manager of the said jágír until Ahmad Ali Khán shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

4.—Article 6 of the treaty between the HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAWÁB VAZÍR, 14th November, 1807.

The territories ceded to the Honorable Company by the first article of this treaty shall be subject to the exclusive management and control of the said Company and their officers.

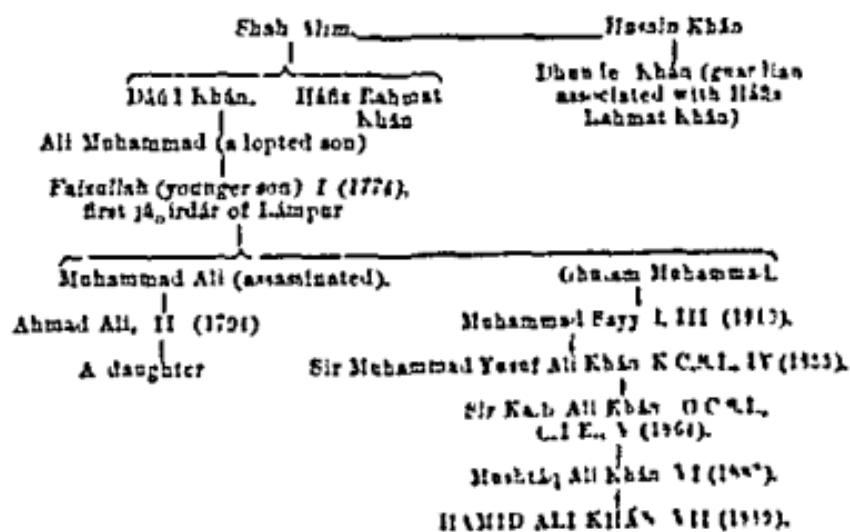
Among the ceded territories mentioned in the first article of the treaty of 1801 were Chakla Bareilly, Asafabad, and Kilpuri, in which the jágír of Rámpur was included.

5.—Translation of an agreement entered into by NAWÁB MUHAMMAD YUSUF ALI KHÁN on his accession in 1855.

Since I have been appointed, by sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, successor to Nawáb Muhammad Sayyid Khán in the jágír of Rámpur, I hereby agree and attest by my seal that I will administer the affairs of the jágír with justice and equity; that I will govern the Patháns with consideration; that I will continue all the stipends sanctioned from the time of the Nawáb Ahmad Ali Khán, and entered in previous agreements; and that I will provide for the proper maintenance of all the family and dependents of my deceased father, Nawáb Muhammad Sayyid Khán.

6 The Nawâb has been assured by sanad that any succession to the government of his State, which may be legitimate according to Muhammadan law, will be upheld.

Pedigree



MAHÁRÁJA OF BENARES.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHÁRÁJA PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH, BAHÁDUR, of Benares, born 26th November, 1855; succeeded 13th June, 1889; has issue, Kunwar Aditya Naráyan Singh, born 6th November, 1875. Residences, Ramnagar, Benares; and Chakya, Mirzapur.

This family are Brahmans of the Bhuinhár clan.

The traditions of the family go back to about the year 1000, when a Bráhman ascetic of Utaria, a village near Benares, foretold the succession of his posterity to the dominions then governed by a Hindu Rája. The Rája lost his kingdom in the invasion of Sultán Mahmud of Ghazni, and the Brahman's descendants attained a respectable position under the Muhammadan conquerors; but the fulfilment of the prophecy was delayed for several centuries. In the decay of the Moghal Empire some of the family who attempted to assert a turbulent independence were severely chastised by one of the lieutenants of Farrukhsiyar. In the succeeding reign Mansa Ram, the eldest brother of the branch occupying the ancient seat of the family in Utaria, rose to great favour with the Governor of Benares under the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh. On the death of Mansa Ram in 1739, his son, Balwant Singh, sent a present of Rs. 21,770 to Delhi and obtained from the Emperor his confirmation in the Government of the Jaunpur, Benares, and Chunár districts; the possession of four parganas in his own right, and the title of Rája Bahádур. He fortified Utaria, changing the name to Gangapur, reduced several hill forts of the Chunár (now Mirzapur) district, and in the course of twenty-three years extended his semi-independent power over the entire province entrusted to his care, and a still more extensive tract beside, including nearly all the present district of Ghízipur. By politic submission or

resistance he evaded or repelled the attacks of his more powerful neighbours, the Governors of Allahabad and the Nawâb Vâzir of Oudh, his titular lord paramount. In 1763, when the Emperor and the Nawâb Vâzir marched eastward to expel the English from Bengal, Balwant Singh was obliged to join them with 2,000 horse and 5,000 foot. But his followers were chiefly distinguished by their predatory disposition, and his mistrust of the Nawâb Vâzir inclined him to the party who were in secret negotiation with the English. After the battle of Buxar, in which Balwant Singh's forces took no part, being stationed on the other side of the Ganges, he fled to one of his hill strongholds, whence he was summoned to receive confirmation in his government under the British power. In the following year (1763) the reconciliation of the English and the Nawâb Vâzir drove him to his fort again, and under the orders of the Home Government his territory was transferred to the sovereignty of Oudh, but the Nawâb was obliged to maintain him in his possessions. The death of Balwant Singh, five years later (1770), inspired the Nawâb with hopes of uniting the province to Oudh, but the British Government compelled him to recognise the succession of the Râja's son, Chet Singh, and to grant him a written confirmation under their guarantee. By the treaty concluded with the Nawâb in 1775, the sovereignty of the districts dependent on Raja Chet Singh was ceded in perpetuity to the British Government. An agreement was made with

*Manuscript given by the
Governor-General, 1st April 1776.*

the Raja confirming him in his Government subject to a revenue of Rs. 22,000/-, and on condition of his adopting measures for the interest and security of the country and the preservation of the peace. The Raja was also allowed to continue

demands, and to fulfil his obligations to the British Government. He was also believed to be secretly disaffected, and to have corresponded with the enemies of the British Government ; and he was therefore put in arrest in his own house in 1781 by order of Warren Hastings. A tumult ensued, in which the military guard over the Rája were cut down, and the Rája escaped. Chet Singh collected his troops, and appealed for aid to some of the princes of Hindustan. But his troops were defeated in several petty

Sanad of 14th September, 1781. skirmishes, and the rebellion was crushed.

The Rája was deprived of his government, which was given to his nephew, Rája Mahip Naráyan, son of a daughter of Rája Balwant Singh, subject to a revenue of forty lakhs. The criminal administration of the province, and the civil and criminal administration of the city of Benares, together with the power of the mint, were taken out of the new Rája's hands. Rája Chet Singh took refuge with Scindia, and died at Gwalior in 1810.

Rája Mahip Naráyan died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son, Udit Naráyan Singh. A separation was now made between the lands held by the Rája in his own right and those which had been entrusted to his government. The direct control of the latter

Regulations II and XV of 1795. with the accompanying revenue was resumed by the State, while the Rája was confirmed, under certain conditions, in the administration of justice in civil and revenue matters in the three parganas which constituted his hereditary possessions.

Udit Naráyan Singh was succeeded in 1835 by his nephew and adopted son, Rája Ishri Parshád Naráyan Singh, Bahádur, who for his loyal services in the mutiny, received, as a personal distinction, the title of Mahárája Bahádur (Notification No. 5441, dated 31st August, 1859). On the 1st January, 1877, he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. On his death in 1889 he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Rája.

The late Mahárája was granted, as a personal distinction, the privilege of being addressed by the title of " Highness " (Govern-

ment of India's No 5731, dated 8th February, 1859, Foreign Department) and the continuance of the same title to the present Maháraja was sanctioned as a personal distinction in Foreign Department letter No 37561, dated 23rd September, 1889. By Notification No 37551, dated 23rd September, 1889 the title of Maháraja Bahásdar was also conferred upon Rája Prabhu Naráyan Singh as a personal distinction. The Maháraja has been exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts.

A salute of thirteen guns is attached to the Chiefship. The Maháraja and his retainers have been specially exempted from the operation of sections 13—16 of the Arms Act except as regards cannon, &c.

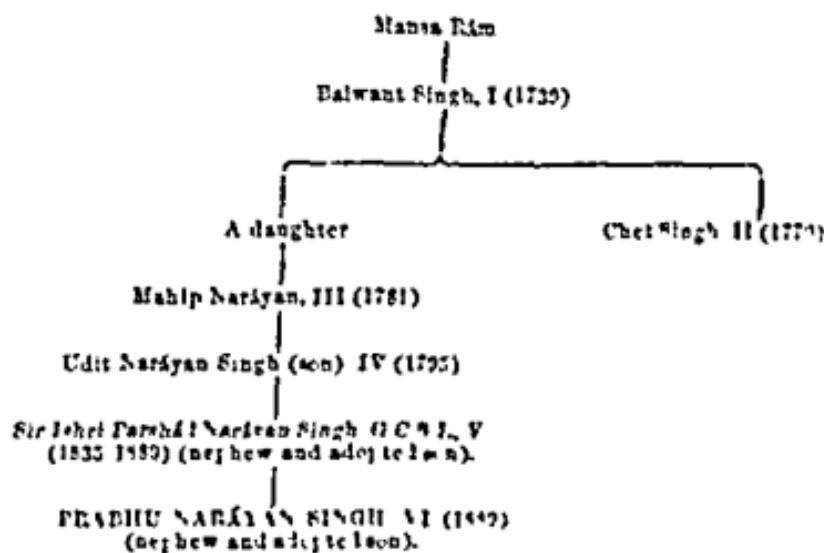
The Family Domains of the Maháraja of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Kera Mangauran and Bhadhi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 955 square miles containing 1,766 villages with a population of 439,901 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,657, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Maháraja to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts in all matters concerning land are those of the Maháraja and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act VII of 1851, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. The Maháraja contributes Rs. 1,200 yearly to the maintenance of the schools in his Domains.

The relations between the Maháraja and the paramount power are defined by Regulation VII of 1844 as amended by Act VII of 1941. A settlement of the Family Domains was to be made by the Maháraja according to the general principles and under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Government. The Maháraja was invested with the powers of a collector of land revenue throughout his Domains and it was ordered to appoint one or more Native Commissioners for the administration of justice in revenue matters from whom there was an appeal lies to the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. That was a copy of the Collector's District in the Superintendent's and a

Deputy Superintendent appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor exercises, subject to the control of the Superintendent, all or any of the powers of the Superintendent which may be conferred upon him. From the orders of the Superintendent an appeal lies to the Board of Revenue, whose orders are final unless altered by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board of Revenue stands in the place of the High Court for all suits which, but for the Regulation, would be tried by the ordinary civil courts. The Lieutenant-Governor may, after taking and considering the opinion of the Mahárája, make rules (which have the force of law) to regulate the procedure and power of the Native Commissioners, and to determine all matters connected with rent, revenue, and land in the Domains. Except when otherwise directed by the provisions of Regulation VII of 1828, as amended by Act XIV of 1881, or by rules framed under them, the revenue and judicial administration of the maháls, in so far as it was specially entrusted to the Mahárája by Regulation XV of 1795, is regulated by the principles and spirit of the existing Regulations, and where these may not be applicable by equity and good conscience. In matters which have not been specially entrusted to the Mahárája the administration is governed by the enactments for the time being in force in the North-Western Provinces.

The Family Domains have been specially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act).

The Mahárájá has been assured by sanad that on failure of natural heirs the Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by himself, or any future Rája, that may be in accordance with Hindu law and the customs of his family.

Pedigree

R A J A O F T E H R I.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA KIRTI SÁH of Tehri (Garhwál).
Born 19th January, 1874 ; succeeded 6th February, 1887.

Kanak Pál, the first prince of this family of Rájputs, is said to have come from Gujrát. Little is known of their early history. A cadet of the Panwár house of Dháranagar came on a pilgrimage to the holy places in the hills and visited Son Pál, twenty-fourth in descent from Kanak Pál, on his way. The latter had no son, and was so pleased with the young prince that he gave him his daughter in marriage and part of pargana Chandpur as dowry. The Dháranagar prince appears to have been Kádil Pál, and it was his descendant, Ajaiya Pál, who first attempted the conquest of Garhwál, which up to that time was divided amongst a number of petty Rájas. Ajaiya Pál left the family home in Chandpur and settled in Dewalgarh, whence the capital was transferred to Srinagar by Mahipati Sáh. The Garhwál power was gradually extended over the Dún, Bisahir, and Tehri, and constant war was waged with the neighbouring Chanda Rája of Kumaun.

On the murder of Dip Chand, Rája of Kumaun, in 1777, the assistance of the Garhwál Rája, Lalat Sáh, was invited. The latter defeated the troops of the usurper, Mohan Singh, in 1779, and his son, Pradhuman Sáh, united for a whole year the two countries under his personal sway. In 1786, however, he abandoned Kumaun, and took up his residence permanently in Srinagar.

In 1790, when the Gurkhális invaded Kumaun and took possession of Almora, Rája Pradhuman Sáh of Garhwál was so impressed with a sense of their power that he agreed to pay a yearly tribute of Rs. 25,000 to the Nepalese Government.

In the year 1804 the Nepalese extended their conquests to Garhwál, and expelled Pradhuman Sáh, who took refuge in the plains. He collected a force of some 12,000 men, with whom he entered the Dún, resolved to make one attempt

to recover his kingdom. In this he was unsuccessful, and in an action fought at Khurburn near Dehra perished with most of his Garhwali retainers (January, 1804). His son, Sudarshan Sah, having escaped from the hands of the Gurkhas, fled to the plains and joined the English. After the defeat of the Gurkhas by the British in the Gurkha war and the annexation of Kumaun, 1814—16, Western Garhwal was given to Sudarshan Sah, by sanad, dated 4th March, 1820. The pargana of Rawain, which had been expressly reserved to the British in the sanad of 1820, was conceded to the Raja in 1821, when a formal sanad was

The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency to give assistance to the paramount power.

There is no military force maintained in the State. The few jamadárs and sepoys entertained are employed mainly for supervision of conservancy and police arrangements. There is one jail, with an average of 40 prisoners, who are fed and clothed at the expense of the State. The prisoners are generally employed on public works. There are four State vaccinators maintained. The expenditure on public works in 1887-88 was Rs. 13,058.

For pedigree see pages 446 and 447, Vol. XI, Gazetteer, North-Western Provinces

II.—RAJAS AND NAWABS BEARING TITLES GIVEN BY NATIVE GOVERNMENTS AND RECEIVING NO SALUTES.

Aligarh—Rāja GHAURIHAM SINGH, Bānāder, of Morsin
Born 1851 Has issue Kunwar Dat Parshad Singh, Baloo
Singh, and Khushal Singh. Residence Morsin.

This family are Baisni Jāts, descended from Zulkaran, the eldest son of Nandram. Their history and pedigree are given in the notice of Rāja Har Narayan Singh of Hathras (page 92). Zulkaran predeceased his father, who himself died in 1695. He left a son, Khushal Singh, who resided with his mother at Rahatpur and Mankraul, two villages made over to him by his uncle for his support. When he grew up to manhood he attracted the favour of the Oudh Vazir, Sadat Khán, who gave him the farms of taluqa Morsin, Dayalpur, and others, some of which had probably been subject to his grandfather's authority.

Phup Singh succeeded his father about 1749, and increased his estates very largely; he was the first of the family to assume the title of Rāja. He was succeeded in 1799 by his son, Bhagwant Singh, who also added to the estates, and in 1807 was allowed to engage for them. In 1807 a lease was granted to him for his own life at a fixed revenue of Rs. 80,000 for the whole estate, exclusive of taluqa Sonk and Mardan, which were granted to him in sign for good service performed in Lord Lake's campaign. Bhagwant Singh could not resist the example of his brother Jai, Daya Ram, and joined with the latter in setting at nought the orders of the courts, but on the fall of Hathras he surrendered and consented to dismantle his own fort of Morsin. After the dismantling of the forts of Hathras and Morsin, Bhagwant Singh was treated with great leniency. His powers over were not interfered with, but the especially his privileges which he had up to that time enjoyed were taken away.

He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son Tikam Singh. Tikam Singh behaved loyally during the mutiny, and did his best to preserve order. On account of his loyalty, his property at Mursán was plundered by the rebel army on its retreat from Mathura eastward, after the fall of Delhi.

Tikam Singh was formally invested with the title of Rája Bahádúr by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, on the 5th of January, 1860, at Aligarh, a khilat of Rs. 2,000 being also presented to him at the ceremony. The North-Western Provinces Government reported that the title of Rája had long been recognised in the family of Tikam Singh by the Government of India itself, and the following letter of the Government of India was rather meant as a formal acknowledgment than as a new conferment :—

“From Government of India, Foreign Department, to Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 528).—Dated Agra, the 3rd December, 1859.

“SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated 12th ultimo, No. 1612, I am directed to state that the Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rája Bahádúr on Tikam Singh, of Mursán, in the Aligarh district, for services rendered during the disturbances.”

For his good services in the mutiny a yearly abatement of Rs. 6,000, for two lives, of the revenue payable on the Rája’s estates was sanctioned by the Government of India, and it was directed that the *málikána* enjoyed by the Rája should be exempted from future revision.

Tikam Singh was also created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. He died in 1878, and the present Rája is his grandson.

The Rája’s estates pay a Government revenue of Rs. 97,000. Rája Ghansham Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

Agra—Maharaja Mahendra Mahendrasingh, of Bhawar Born 26th September, 1835, heir, his son, *Mahendra Simrat Singh born 11th October, 1875 Residence Naugon*

The Raja is the head of the Bhadauriyas, a branch of the Chauhan tribe of Rajputs

The history of the family is given in the appended extracts from official documents of the year 1810 —

supplied no other notice of the family but that Padam Singh, Bhadauriya, held a *mansab* of 1,500 at the court of Sháh Jahán. The family, however, must have risen to high posts and great distinction before the decline of the Empire, as along with the Rájas of Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bundi, the holder of this Ráj has been handed down by tradition as one of the four pillars of the State. Azam Sháh, the son of Aurangzeb, and Muhammad Sháh granted new sanads to the family, of which copies are extant. The former confirms to the then Rája, Gopal Singh, the zamindári

* Now possessed by the Rája of Dholpur.

† In Gwalior territory.

of his native country and the office of Faujdár of Bari* and Mirwár.† His *mansab* was also raised from 400 to 800. [Regarding this

Gopal Singh, Sir H. Elliot tells the following story :—“ *Bhatula* (*i.e.*, the hard bread made from the grain of *arhar*) is said to have been the cause of the elevation of the Bhadauriyas, and the story, absurd as it may appear, is commonly believed in the neighbourhood of Bhadáwar and is not denied by the Bhadauriyas themselves. One of the Bhadauriya chiefs, Gopal Singh, went to pay his respects to the King, Muhammad Sháh. The Chief had very large eyes, so much so as to attract the attention of the King, who asked him how he obtained them. The Chief, who was a wit, replied that in his district nothing but *arhar* was grown, and that from the constant practice of straining at swallowing *bhatula*, his eyes had nearly started out of his head. The King was pleased at his readiness and bestowed on him other parganas in which he could produce the finer grains.”] By another Emperor (Muhammad Sháh) Khatauli and Lohára were annexed in zamindári to the family possessions, together with the office of Faujdár at

‡ Fourth Rája of the Kanauj. The *mansab* of the grantee, genealogical tree annexed.

Anirudh Singh,‡ too, was fixed at 6,000.

During the troubles of the State that followed for the next twenty years, the family would seem to have remained undisturbed in these possessions, and employed in exerting that independence and power which the distracted state of the Empire encouraged

all the great Chiefs to assume. Bakht Singh,§ the Bhadáwar Rája in the middle

§ Sixth in the list.

of the last century, from the tenor of his grant of land and pensions, sanads confirming which on the part of Maboji Scindia are still to be found in numbers, must have been a nobleman paying nothing but nominal allegiance to the Delhi throne. This baronial power and independence would seem to have continued till the Jits spread their sway over the whole country about Agra. From 1765 to 1770 Bakht Singh was compelled to go into exile, while Jawâhir Singh, son of Suraj Mal, and Ratan Singh, brother of Jawâhir Singh, confiscated the estate of the family. After the murder of these Chiefs Bakht Singh returned from his retreat and resumed possession of his ancestral property. There is no trace that Najaf Khân, in his successful repulse of the Jits from Agra, interfered with the Râja of Ilhadîwar. The country is poor and difficult to be subdued, and lying too, as it did, between the Nawâib of Oudh's and the Mahratta territories, the Delhi Viceroy might not have cared to attempt its subjection—neither can any of the Nawâib's grants, of which he was liberal where his viceregal authority prevailed, be traced in the Ilhadîwar country. Scindia, after the treaty of Salbye in 1783 and the abdication of the Râna of Gohad by the Company, having succeeded in regaining the fortress of Gwalior from the weak bands of the Râna, called upon the Ilhadîwar Râja to support the Mahratta force in the capture of Gohad. Between Khatrapat, the Râna, and Bakht Singh the strongest amity existed, they having after the oriental custom become sworn brothers by exchange of turbans. Bakht Singh, therefore, held back and would not co-operate in reducing this turbulent tributary of the Mahrattas, for which act he has decreed the forfeiture of the Ilhadîwar Râja's own estate. This is not surprising when it is considered that the Râna of Gohad had long been most obnoxious to the Mahrattas. On the 1st of Jan. 1767 Raghunâth Rao failed to reduce him after a protracted siege of the fort of Gohad. In 1770, when Mr Hastings was preparing to engage in war with the general nation confederacy, he induced the Gohad Râna to enter into alliance as a rallying point against the Mahrattas. This led to the celebrated capture of the fort of

Gwalior by Popham, who was assisted by spies furnished by the Rána of Gohad, after which Gwalior was itself given up to the Rána as the price of past, and stimulus to fresh, exertions by the British. Scindia under these circumstances would naturally be exasperated against the Bhadáwar Rája. After this the thirty villages now held was all that was preserved to the family, and they, too, solely by the exertions of one of its female members.

* Fifth Rája.

Ráni Sukhwat, a relict of Rája Himmat

Singh,* who died in 1755, having become a suppliant to the bounty of Scindia in 1785, obtained by a grant the restitution of thirty villages in the Báh Pináhat parganas of the Bhadáwar country, which the family has continued to enjoy till the present day.

"On the breaking out of the war with Scindia, an opportunity was given to the Rája of Bhadáwar to improve his fallen fortunes. After the battle of Koil General Perron's authority in the Doáb and Agra district was of course broken. At this time an emissary of Mr. Græme Mercer, Governor-General's Agent with Lord Lake, by name Mír Mazhar Ali, would seem to have been deputed to agitate the country around Agra and Gwalior in favour of the British interests. The Rája of Bhadáwar adopted fully and cordially Mr. Mercer's plan, and accordingly placed a garrison in Báh and another in Pináhat, vacated by Bij Bápi Lal, *amil* under General Perron, for the protection of the country and support of the British authority. On the 10th of October Lord Lake invested Agra; on the 18th the fort was evacuated. In the meantime the Bhadáwar Rája had addressed Mr. Mercer and sent a vakil to him. On the 18th October Mr. Mercer acknowledges the act of the Rája in placing his tháñas in Báh Pináhat to protect the collections, and directs him to take possession of Bind and Atair, two of the parganas which were the patrimony of the family up to Scindia's resumption of them. He was further instructed to prevent the Mahrattas from crossing the Chambal; but in respect to the Báh Pináhat collections, as his claim to them had long ceased, they were to be made over to the Company's Tahsídár. Mr. Mercer refers to the nobility of the

exposed on the evacuation of Muttra, Holkar's *amils* proceeded to levy collections in the Agra district. At Báh Pináhat a man of the name of Tantia Bisrám came, and, raising a disturbance in the name of Jaswant Rao, took possession of the towns of Báh and Pináhat. Mr. Cunningham, the Collector of Etáwah, to which these parganas were then attached, called upon the Rája for aid ; which aid, by the Rája's account, was so successfully given that Tantia was driven out of the country with a great loss on the side of the Rája and Holkar's officers. About the same time the Rája appears to have exerted himself much and successfully in repelling the eruption of Mandhala, a Mahratta freebooter, into the Báh Pináhat country. The disturbed state of the country on the Jumna still continued, though Díg had been captured and Bharatpur invested. Rai Narendra Singh, the Bharatpur zamíndár, and Harnáth, the dependent of Holkar, taking advantage of the troubles of the country in the beginning of 1805, invaded Báh Pináhat with a force said to have been 20,000 strong with the purpose of crossing the gháts into the Doáb. At this time the Báh Pináhat parganas were farmed by the Collector to the Rája of Bhadáwar, and his official and family influence seems to have been well exerted to keep the marauders at bay till assistance could come from Agra and Etáwah. Colonel Bowie from Agra proceeded to the Rája's aid, and the insurgents were driven back. Mr. Mercer, who received notice of the exertions of the Rája's followers to put down this disturbance by a letter from the Rája, replied that he had learnt also from the Rána of Gohad of the conduct of Narendra Singh; that he approved of the Rája's plans for resisting the marauders; and intimated that the present time was that of trial of the true friends of Government, among whom the Rána and the Rája were expected to be foremost from a sense of duty and hope of reward. It may also be added that Colonel Bowie, Commandant of Agra, who was employed in 1806 to effect the interchange of Gohad and the Dholpur country between the Rána and Scindia in 1812, in speaking officially of the Rája to Mr. Turner, described him as a most active and

faithful partisan, and as meriting the warmest support of the British Government.

" Soon after this the Bharatpur Raja was admitted by Lord Lake to terms, but a rupture with Scindia was still apprehended. Scindia, even before signing the defensive alliance of Surji Ajit gaon, had made strong objections to the Gohad country being wrested from him for the benefit of the Raja, whom, as being dispossessed of all territory between 1784 and 1803, Daslat Rao affected to consider as a private individual and therefore incapable of engaging in any treaty. It was unjust then, he urged, to regard him as an independent jig'ddar and to reserve the fort of Gwalior to the British under pretence of its being ceded to them by such a party. Lord Lake however, broke up his army at this time for the monsoon placing a detachment at Gohad and the main force at Agra and Mathura. The change of policy consequent on Lord Cornwallis' accession to the Governor Generalship soon disposed of all these difficulties. He was willing to give up Gwalior and its dependencies (including the Bhadrawar Raja's *allimaid* grant of Atair) and to make some other provision for the Raja of Gohad (Kirat Singh) and instructions to this effect were communicated to Lord Lake. Sir G. Barlow after the death of Lord Cornwallis admitted a new treaty with Scindia, by which the fortress of Gwalior with the Gohad territory was restored to Scindia, and the fiefs parganas of Benia, granted to Mahoji by the Delhi Court Bhari Sholpar and Sikheri were assigned to the Raja for his support. By this sacrifice of Gohad to Benia, the Bhadrawar Raja became dependent on Daslat Rao's favour. He also received the grant in 1804. In the same year too, the triennial settlement of Bih and Phukhat from 1803-1804, which had been made in form with the Raja's ceded, and under the orders of the Board of Commissioners the new settlement was granted to the tillage committee. According to *lajja* the grant in 1803 by Mr. Turner the Judge and Magistrate of Agra the Raja would seem to have derived a profit annually of £ 4,000/- from this farm.

"In 1809, in consequence of the Rája setting up a claim to collect transit duties at the Kachaura Ghút, the village of which is in the Rája's domain, a correspondence ensued between the Agra authorities and the Board of Commissioners, which ended in the Board's disallowing the right of the Rája to tax the river trade, and in Government acknowledging his right to compensation for the internal *sayer* duties. The consideration of the Rája's circumstances having been simultaneously forced on the notice of Government by the Acting Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Halhed, Mr. Turner, the successor of Mr. Halhed, was in reply informed that 'adverting to the sense that appears to have been entertained of the Rája's services by the late Commander-in-Chief; to the expectations that were held out to the Rája of receiving a liberal provision from Government; and to the disappointment of those expectations by the resumption of the revenues of the pargana of Atair by the Government of Daulat Rao Scindia, the Governor-General in Council would be disposed to attend to any suggestions which could be offered by the local authorities for the easy and comfortable support of the Rája,' and the Magistrate was requested to report what arrangements could be best adopted to meet the reasonable expectations of the Rája. In the meantime, however, the report of the Board of Commissioners on the *sayer* compensation having come before Government, a general review of the Rája's claims was taken. 'Under ordinary circumstances,' Government stated, 'a medium of the accounts given in by the Rája and the Tahsildár would have been a fair compensation;' but as the Rája in the present case appeared to possess separate and distinct grounds to the indulgent consideration of Government, the Government directed that the compensation allowance should be fixed at Rs. 24,100 per annum, the average of the Rája's own accounts. The Rája, however, was directed to be informed that the admission of his claim on the liberal principle thus stated was to supersede all further claim to the interference of the British Government with respect to the land of which he had been deprived in the territories of Daulat Rao Scindia.

"A glance at the map of Gwalior will show the position of the former territories of this Rāja. By a loose estimate the clansmen of the Rāja in Agra, Etawah, and Gwalior may be at the present day assumed at 25,000. Out of 181 mauzas now comprised in the parganas of Bāh and Pinihat, 14½ per cent. still belong to the Bhadautiya tribe, independent of the thirty villages held by the late Rāja. During the era of the splendour of the family many of the Rājas were distinguished for the taste and magnificence of the public buildings they erected for the convenience of the people, and for their own name. The country from Pinihat to Kachaura still shows many architectural remains, as the city wall and fort of Pinihat, the Mirahdar of Bāh, the temples of Batesar, and various *palki* tanks for public use. Rāja Badan Singh, who probably lived in the reign of Aurangzeb, is said to have raised the embankment by which the sacred town of Batesar was saved from the inundation of the waters of the Jamna, and the course of the Jamna turned to the westward, so as to render it a still more holy place of pilgrimage. This embankment is of stone, and, being covered with temples, from which flights of stairs are built into the Jamna, forms an object of a very picturesque character.

and of the surviving members of the family be complied with, and that Mahendra Singh be acknowledged the successor to Samait Singh as Rája of Bhadáwar, and that I be authorised to communicate to the family the recognition of the title, and that Mahendra Singh be directed to repair to Agra to be presented to His Honor as Rája of Bhadáwar, and on that occasion be invested with a suitable khilat, presenting the usual nazar and trays to the Lieutenant-Governor."—(Report of Agent to Lieutenant-Governor, Agra, No. 5, dated the 13th August, 1810.)

Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the Political Department, dated the 27th August, 1840.

"On mature consideration of the letter, dated 13th August, from the Agent at Agra, with its accompaniments, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the certified copies of the letters of Mr. Mercer and Lord Lake, which have been inspected, remove all doubt as to the propriety of not subjecting the thirty villages held by the Rája of Bhadáwar to the ordinary process of the resumption courts.

"On various occasions, and under very critical circumstances, the Rájas of Bhadáwar rendered the British Government good and valuable service. In the early stage of the great Mahratta war, immediately after the battle of Koil, when the British power was scarcely established in these provinces, the then Rája so fully and cordially supported the views of Government by preventing the Mahrattas from crossing the Chambal, and by various other services, that in acknowledging the same, the Governor-General's Agent intimated that a return in real benefit would be the reward of his fidelity and zeal.

"It is asserted, and the services of the family seem to bear out the assertion, that the fort of Gwalior was delivered up through the Rája's influence with the kiladár, a clansman of his own.

"In such high estimation were his services held by Lord Lake that that nobleman took upon himself to grant him in *allamighá* the pargana of Atair, of which our policy afterwards deprived him, and in conferring it strongly expressed his sense of the value and sincerity of the Raja's friendship. That his confidence was not misplaced is abundantly proved by the fact that at the very trying conjuncture consequent on the disaster of Colonel Munson's division, the Raja volunteered his aid in support of Lord Lake's movements, of which offer the Governor General's Agent gladly availed himself. About the same period also, at the Agent's requisition, the Raja on several occasions exerted himself in repelling the predatory incursions of Mahra'sta freebooters in a manner which again called forth the thanks of the Government. These loyal and gallant services more to be appreciated by a consideration of the perilous and trying times at which they were rendered, than by the immediate benefit derived from them, merit the warmest gratitude and constitute a plea for the indulgent consideration of the present claims of the family, which, although it might in vain be urged before a judicial tribunal, is one of irresistible force in the councils of Government.

The Rája behaved loyally during the mutiny. The district officer reported :—

"I have entered the Rája of Bhadáwar as one who showed conspicuous zeal and loyalty. The conduct I have so characterised consisted in holding the Báh and Pináhat parganas for us, localities so remote that we were utterly powerless to exert anything but a nominal influence in them. Soon after I took charge of the district I applied to him with a view that he should exert himself to support our Government through the parganas of Báh and Pináhat. This he readily did, and remained faithful on our side. While the neighbouring parganas of Khairagarh, Irádatnagar, and Fatehabad were overrun by mutineers and were deserted by our officials, they still remained under his protection in the pargana of Báh Pináhat. All entry into those districts was barred to the mutineers by the levies, while the gháts of the Chambal and the Jamna were strictly guarded by the same means. Attempts were repeatedly made by the rebels from Etáwah to cross the Chambal, which were always resisted with success by his levies. There can be no doubt that for the above services he deserves the highest consideration on the part of Government."

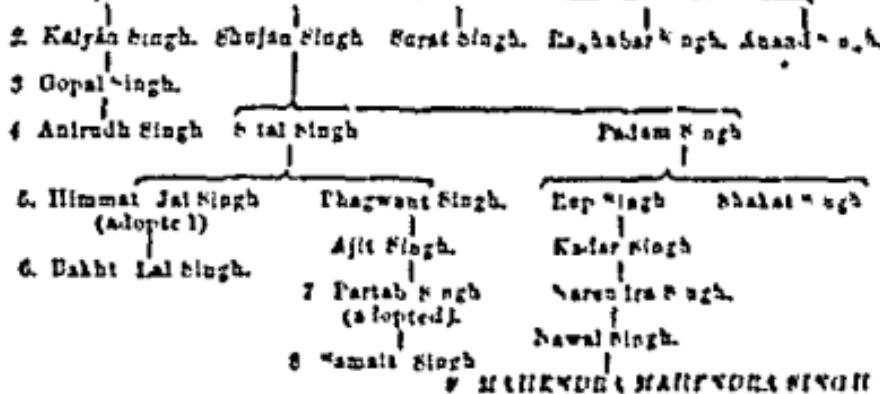
The Commissioner also added that "the Bhadáwar Rája had under circumstances of very considerable difficulty, in the heart of a very disturbed portion of the district, behaved with eminent loyalty and good faith. He is the representative of a family which in old days was almost of sovereign rank."

The title of Rája is hereditary, but that of Mahárája is to be considered personal to the present holder (*vide* Foreign Office letter No. 204G.P., dated 25th July, 1881). The Mahárája has been exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts, and (together with his retainers) from the operation of certain provisions of the Arms Act.

He is married to a sister of the Rája of Mainpuri. The estates lie in pargana Pináhat, Agra, and pargana Shekohabad, Mainpuri, and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 33,680.

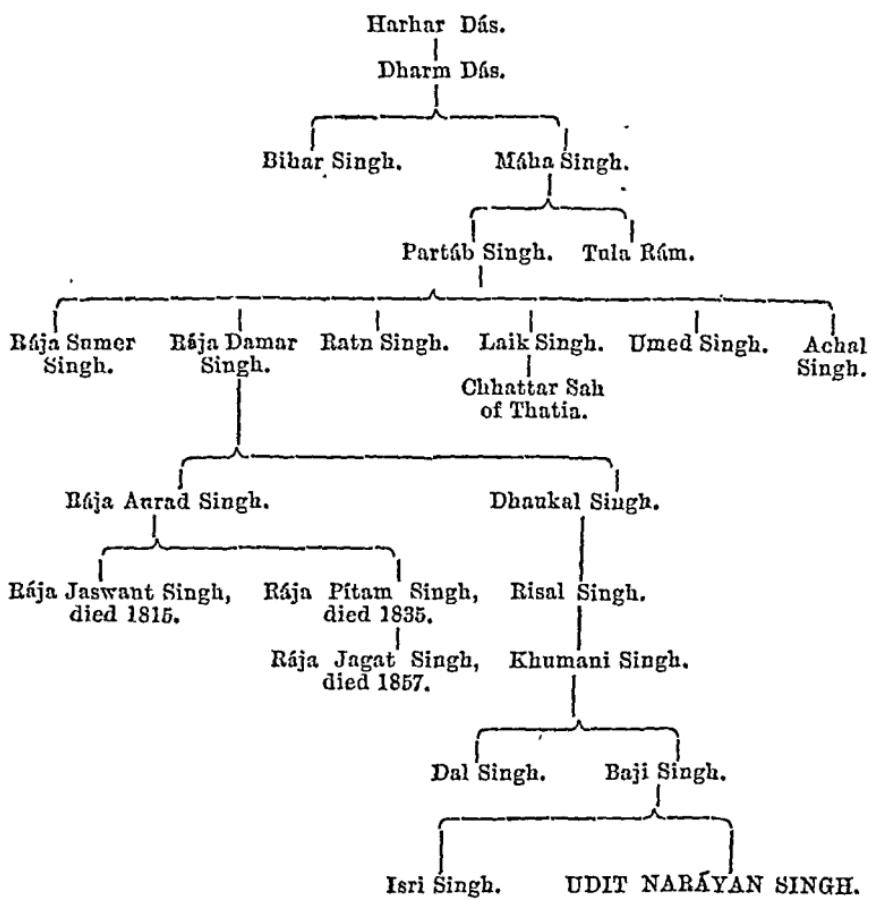
Pedigree

1. Udai Singh.



Farsikabat — Raja Udit Narayan Singh, of Tirwa. Born 1855, succeeded 1857, has no issue. Residence, Tirwa.

This family are Baghel Rajputs.

Pedigree.

NAWAB ZAFAR HUSAIN KHÁN. Born 1840, succeeded 1858. Heir, his son, Sultán Husain Khan, born 1874. Residence, Farukhabad.

This family (Bangash Patháns) is said to have come from Kohat. The first well-known ancestor was Muhammad Khán, the founder of Farukhabad, whose father, Ain Khán, of the Kághzai Karláni clan, settled at Mau Rashidabad (Kaimganj) in Farukhabad in the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb,

1658—1707, and took service in the cavalry. In the action which placed the Emperor Farukhsiyar on the throne fought between Farukhsiyar and Jahan Khan Shah near Agra in January, 1713 (Iphinstone page 600), Muhammad Khan rendered the greatest service to Farukhsiyar, who rewarded him by the dignity of a Chieftain with the title of Nawab and gave him in jagir Kalpi bunch, Sipri Jalaun &c. In 1714 he forced the town of Farukhabad, calling it after the Emperor. Afterwards when the Emperor Muhammad Shah had put down the Sayyids in 1720 (Iphinstone, page 511) he still remained highly rewarded Muhammad Khan, and gave him the title of Ghazi Mir Jang with many other honors and the jagir of 100000 rupees and Shamsabad. In 1720—21 Muhammad Khan received the appointment of Governor of the Allahabad Province and was directed by the Emperor to rescue Banlekhkhan from the usurpation of Banlekhkhan. In 1723 he was besieged by the Mahrattas in Jaipur. The garrison was reduced to the direst extremities and he was compelled to bind himself never again to invade Banlekhkhan. In 1723 he died at the advanced age of eighty years, and was buried at Nekpur Khurd of pargana Pahara. To the son of Sharifullah and 100000 rupees which he held by Imperial grant he had allotted by title of the sword the rest of the district the western half of Gawnpur the whole of Mainguri, nearly the whole of Lash two parganas of Badan one of Bishnjapur and parts of Aligarh and Etawah.

Kamran Khan entitled Kamran Jang succeeded his father without opposition. He was a skilful horseman and a splendid performer with the lance. Saffar Jang Governor of Ootah Jodhpur on all Pathans who beat Bhangarh or Lash in a battle. He promised Kamran that if he ejected the Lash, he should be appointed Governor of all Bihar. At the same time the Mahrattas severely encircled the Lash and so resulted a large force sent from Farukhabad and some before it between the two camp of the Lash at Dacca near Haldia on the 1st November 1714. The battle began next morning at 4 o'clock in the forenoon of the 1st November and the death of Khan Khan

Imam Khán, brother of Kaim, succeeded, but was treacherously dispossessed of the Farukhabad territory by the Vazir after a few months. Ahmad Khán, second son of Muhammad, headed a movement to restore the fortunes of the family : he defeated at Khudaganj and killed the usurping governor of Farukhabad, who had been appointed by Safdar, and gained a victory over Safdar himself in Etah. The territory from Koil to Cawnpore was taken possession of, and arrangements were made for occupying the whole of Oudh. Ahmad next besieged Allahabad and established his head-quarters at Jhúsi. Safdar Jang meanwhile called in the aid of the Mahrattas, and Ahmad marched to Farukhabad to oppose them. He entrenched himself in the fort of Fatehgarh and summoned the Rohillas to his assistance : the Rohillas on their arrival were defeated by the Mahrattas, which compelled Ahmad to evacuate Fatehgarh. He fled to Aonla and subsequently to Chilkinya, where he was besieged by the Mahrattas. Eventually a peace was concluded, Ahmad Khán alienating half his territory in payment of the expenses of the campaign. After the defeat of the Mahrattas at Panipat in 1761, Ahmad Khán recovered most of the territory of which he had been deprived. He died in 1771 and was succeeded by his son Muzaffar Jang, a boy 13 years old. About this time the Bangash territory became tributary to the Oudh power. Shuja-ud-daula began to receive 4½ lakhs per annum, which was assigned for part payment of the contingent of British troops stationed at Fatehgarh.

Muzaffar Jang died in 1796, poisoned by his eldest son, and was succeeded by his second son, Imdad Husain, Nasir Jang. He was a mere puppet under the control of his uncle, Amin-ud-daula. In 1801 the tribute of 4½ lakhs hitherto paid by Farukhabad to Oudh had been ceded by the Nawáb Vazir to the British, and Imdad resolved that his domains should follow the tribute. At Bareilly on the 4th June, 1802, was signed a treaty by which the Nawáb ceded his country in return for a yearly allowance of Rs. 1,08,000 to himself and his dependents. Nasir Jang, the last ruling prince of his house, died in 1813, and was succeeded in his honors and estates by his son, Khádim Husain, who bore the

title of Shaikat-i-Jang, and was then ten years old. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son, Tajammul Husain, a baby not a year old. But this Tajammul Husain died childless in his twenty-fourth year (1846), and was succeeded by his cousin Tafazzul Husain. On the outbreak of the rebellion Tafazzul Husain was enthroned on the cushion of his forefathers by the mutinous 10th Native Infantry, stationed at Fatehgarh, and after the massacre of the Europeans the formation of a native government was taken in hand, which lasted for seven months. When the British re-occupied Fatehgarh in January, 1858, the Nawib fled to Bareilly, but soon surrendered himself. He was attainted for treason and deported to Mecca. The estates then reverted to the father of the present Nawib, Tajammul Husain Khan.

The estates lie in parganas Sakawa, Bhimtal, Bhojpur, Muhammadabad, and Pahira. The land is revenue-free but for cess purposes is assessed at Rs. 3,224 per annum.

Petigree

Nawab Ali Khan		
1. Nawab Muhammad Khan (died 1812)		
2. Nawab Khan Khan	3. Nawab Islam Khan	4. Nawab Faiz Khan
4. Nawab Alauddin Khan Shah-i-Jang	5. Nawab Izzuddin Khan Muhammad Jang	6. Nawab Teja Khan Shah-i-Jang
7. Nawab Khair Khan Raja, Shah-i-Jang	8. Nawab Dabir Khan Shah-i-Jang	9. Nawab Pir Khan Shah-i-Jang
9. Nawab Ismail Khan Shah-i-Jang	10. Nawab Sharif Khan Shah-i-Jang	11. Nawab Pir Khan Shah-i-Jang
12. Nawab Teja Khan Shah-i-Jang	13. Nawab Izzuddin Khan Shah-i-Jang	14. Nawab Faiz Khan Shah-i-Jang

Mainpuri.—RÁJA RÁM PARTÁB SINGH of Mainpuri. Born 11th November, 1849; has issue, Shib Mangal Singh, born 1873. Residence, Mainpuri.

This family are Chauhán Rájputs, of which tribe the Rája is the recognised head.

One account of the origin of the family is given at page 48 in the notice of the Rája of Rajaur. According to local tradition it was Deo Brahm, grandfather of Ranbirbhan, who led the first colony into these parts, and settled in a village about a mile to the east of Bhongaon. The village was enlarged by Partáb Rudr. The next great Chief was Jagatman, who drove out the Chirars and occupied Mainpuri, assuming the title of Rája. At the accession of British rule Dalel Singh was Rája: he died in 1829, and was succeeded by Ganga Singh, in whose time 200 villages were lost to the estate at settlement, a fixed percentage on the assets only being allowed. In 1849 on the death of Ganga Singh, Narpat Singh succeeded to the headship of the clan. After a brief tenure of two years he also died. A dispute arose respecting the right of succession, which was eventually decided in favour of Tej Singh to the exclusion of his uncle, Bhawáni Singh, who appealed to the Privy Council from the order of exclusion. Meanwhile the mutiny broke out. Tej Singh rebelled: the rāj was confiscated by Government and ultimately bestowed on Bhawáni Singh, whose son, Rája Rám Partáb Singh, is the present incumbent.

The letter of North-Western Provinces Government to the Government of India, No. 93A, dated 22nd October, 1868, asking for the continuance of the title, contains the following passage :—“The title and estates forfeited by the rebel Rája Tej Singh were bestowed upon his uncle, Rao Bhawáni Singh, in 1858 by the Governor-General in Council. The title had previously been for generations in the family.” The subjoined notification must therefore be regarded rather as a recognition than as a new conferment, as the title of Rája has long been held in this family :—

"No. 1411, Foreign Department (Political),—dated Fort William,
the 10th December, 1868

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to confer the title of 'Raja' on Rám Partab Singh, son of the late Rája Bhawani Singh, C.S.I., of Mainpuri, as a personal distinction."

The Raja has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

The estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 58,000, lie in parganas Mainpuri, Kuraoli, Bhongson, Karhal, and Kichai Nabiganj, zila Mainpuri.

For pedigree see page 550, Gazetteer, North-Western Provinces, Vol. IV.

Raja Narayan Singh, of Fka. Born 1815, has issue, Lal Sahib, born 1870. Residence, Fka.

The family are Chauhan Rajputs, being a branch of the Partapgarh house in the Jullundur district (see page 49). The father of the present Raja, Hira Singh, succeeded to the Raj in the year 1862. He died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja. The title of Raja has always been recognised by the British Government, but it is not known when it was conferred, nor is there any *sazai* forthcoming.

The estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 10,500, lie in pargana Mastafabad, Mainpuri.

Raja Monkrat Singh, of Partapgarh. Born 24th January, 1861. Residence, Partapgarh.

This family are Chauhan Rajputs (see page 49). According to tradition the Raja is a descendant of Prithviraj Chauhan, ruler of Delhi. Banerji, fourth descendant from Prithviraj and son of Raja Ram Das of Simtara, about 1300 A.D., became ruler of Meerut, attacked the Mewas, who then occupied the country now comprised in Central Partapgarh. He, in the thirteenth or

Raja Rup Singh, of Bhareh. Born October, 1827. Has issue, Kehri Singh, born 30th March, 1816. Residence, Bhareh pargana Auraiya.

The family is very old the Singars having settled in the eastern portion of Etawah in the twelfth century. Raja Mukat Singh, head of the Singar Rajputs of Bhareh, died, leaving two sons, Partab Singh and Rop Singh. In the mutiny the latter joined the mutineers and occupied pargana Auraiya. Partab Singh succeeded to the Raj and had one son, Mahendra Singh, who in turn succeeded him. Mahendra Singh died in 1871, a year or two after his succession without issue, leaving his wife, Kausar Begum, to succeed him. The estate was then taken under the Court of Wards in the interests of Kausar Begum & Rani Chandi, mother of Mahendra Singh. The second son of Raja Mukat Singh, Rop Singh, however, sued for the estate, which was declared him by the Privy Council on appeal, in 1881. The Raja's estate pays a revenue of Rs. 37,000, and is situated in pargana Auraiya, Etawah.

Raja Ramnir Singh of Bora. Born 5th October, 1824. Residence Bora pargana Buldhana, Etawah.

This family is descended from one of the leaders of the Singar Rajputs who settled in the district about six centuries ago, and the Raja is recognised as a chief of the tribe. The last Raja in a direct line was Kartil Singh, who died fifteen years previous to the census leaving several widows a nephew (Hansraj Singh), and a natural son (Ghanshyam Singh). On the death of Kartil Singh the property was settled first with Hansraj Singh, then with Lala Bhadriram widow of Kartil Singh and then with Ghanshyam Singh. On the appeal of Hansraj Singh to the Privy Council the settlement with Ghanshyam Singh was cancelled. At the last session of the court in 1881 were declared the property of the Raja of Bora and it was recommended that this be left all undivided to Hansraj Singh.

Singh. Hedied shortly afterwards; but his nephew, Fateh Singh, was admitted to engage, and the property was farmed for fifteen years during his minority. In 1857 Fateh Singh joined the rebels; he died before he could be brought to trial, but his property was confiscated. His son, Rája Raghuñáth Singh, was allowed to retain the family village of Rúra Kalan and three small neighbouring estates. (Abridged from Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite's Rent-rate Report of pargana Bidhúna in the Etáwah district, pages 7 and 8.) The estates, paying Rs. 2,000 per annum, are situated in pargana Bidhúna, Etáwah.

RÁJA PARBAL PARTAB SINGH, of Malhajini. Born 20th August, 1867. Residence, Malhajini, tahsíl Etáwah.

The Rája is the head of the Parihár Rájputs. His ancestor, Mahip Singh, came from Jagni, near Mahoba, and settled in the district some seventy-five years ago. With the aid of money borrowed from Jagat Singh, Rája of Tirwa in the Farukhabad district, who had married the daughter of Zalim Singh, Parihár, eight villages were purchased in 1813, and with them he contrived to assume the title of Rája through the influence of the Bhadáwar Rája and by virtue of his wife's ancestry.

The Parihárs are a small clan of Rájputs, numbering some 4,000 souls, and occupy talúqa Saudans, which lies between the rivers Kuári and Chambal, and under the name Parihára formed a portion of Sirkar Iríj, or Irichh, in the time of Akbar. They have ever been a desperate and lawless community, and during the earlier years of British rule they harboured and employed the most successful gangs of thugs and dakaits to be found in these provinces. Their great ancestor was one Bilan or Belan Deo, seventh in descent from whom came Nahar Deo. On the defeat of Anang Pál, of Delhi, early in the eleventh century, the surviving head of the house, Sumit Rai, fled to the wild region of the Panchnadi and colonised it, giving it the name Parihára.

Rāja Bijai Singh, who married a daughter of the Rāja of Bhinga, succeeded his father, Rāja Mahipat Singh, about 1857.

On the death of Rāja Bijai Singh in 1867, his son, the present Rāja, then an infant, became a ward of Government, and his estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards, being released in the latter half of 1888, when the Rāja was able to undertake its independent management.

The present Rāja was educated at the Etiwah High School. He married the second daughter of Rāja Bhupal Singh of Muranmau in the Rae Bareli district, the influential Chief of the Bais Tilokchandi clan.

On the recommendation of the local officers, the hereditary title of Rāja was formally recognised by the Government of these Provinces in its letter No. IV-¹¹⁹-22, dated the 24th February, 1889, as it appeared that it had been popularly recognised for some generations.

The estate of the Rāja consists of eight villages, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 5,661.

Etiab — Rāja Baldeo Singh, of Awa. Born 10th July, 1850. Residence, Awa.

This family are Jatia Rajputs. The family name goes back only to the reign of Muhammad Shah (1719-18), when Tulsidas Chaturbhuj, a zamindar of Nari, in the Chhatispur jagir, came and settled at Jalesar, and was employed as physician by the local governor. His son, Hujay Singh, for a short time after followed the vocation of his father, but was afterwards appointed to a small military command. The Jatia settled in one adjacent village, having been involved in pecuniary difficulties, were assisted by Chaturbhuj, and became a wealthy man and kinsman. They thus acquired considerable local influence, which was further extended by Hujay Singh's eldest son, Kallu Singh, who

was for a time in the service of Jawáhir Singh, the Mahárája of Bharatpur, and also gave some support to Thíkur Bahádur Singh of Amargarh, from whom he received a grant of a village. A number of other villages belonging to different Rájput clans also passed into his hands, and this accession of revenue enabled him to enlist under his standard a troop of marauding Mewátis, with whose aid he established himself, according to the custom of the time, as an independent freebooting Chief. Finally he obtained a sanad from the Mahrattas, authorising him to build a fort at Awa. The present formidable stronghold was built by his successor, Hira Singh. In the Mahratta war the latter was able to render some service to the English, and in 1803 obtained from General Lake a sanad confirming him in his estate. Hira Singh was succeeded in 1831 by his son, Pitambar Singh, who in 1838, it is said, was recognised as Rája by the then Governor-General, Lord Auckland. Pitambar Singh adopted from the descendants of Ranjit Singh, the second son of Bijai Singh, Rája Prithi Singh. The District Officer of the time reported as follows regarding Rája Prithi Singh's behaviour in the mutiny:—

"On the breaking out of the rebellion, with Mr. Colvin's advice, I made over the charge of the pargana of Jalesar to the Rája. He was told that the Government could give him no assistance; he was requested to show his loyalty by assisting the Government at a time of need, and maintaining Government authority. He well and ably repaid the confidence reposed in him; he raised horse and foot, attacked the insurgent villages, restored the whole of that part of the country to order, collected the revenue, and remitted it to Agra. In fact, he held the country till the taking of Delhi, and the arrival of our own troops enabled us to resume possession. On my return to the district he supplied me with a body of men, horse and foot, and two guns, with which I was enabled to move about the district. He also raised a large portion of deKantzow's Horse."

Rája Prithi Singh died in 1876, leaving one son, Rája Chatarpal Singh, a minor, in whose time the estates were taken under the management of the Court of Wards.

Raja Chatarpal Singh died in 1821, and the estates were then placed by Government in the possession of his cousin, Baldeo Singh, the present Raja, whose claim to succeed appeared the strongest.

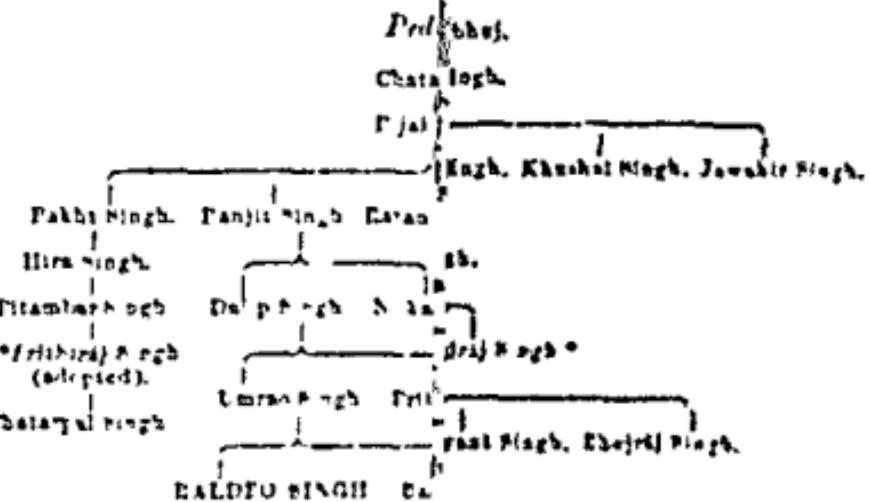
The estate pays a Government revenue of Rs. 3,28,812/- There is no sanad conferring the title forthcoming, nor is it accurately known when it was given by the Raja of Udaipur.

May, 1841, and the estates were then placed by Government in the possession of his cousin, Baldeo Singh, the present Raja, whose claim to succeed appeared the strongest.

There is no sanad conferring the title forthcoming, nor is it accurately known when it was given by the Raja of Udaipur.

It is said to have been

given.



Rampur. Born September,

Raja Kishan Kewar, born 1857. Heir, her grandson, Jagat Singh, born 1877.

Jagmohan Singh, born 1877.

Residence, Amritsar

Acknowledged head of the Raja

The Raja of Rampur is the son of Raja Jagat Singh, the last Raja of Kauri, who fell in action from Jagat Singh, the last Raja of Kauri, when Kauri was taken by against Muhammad Shah in 1712. Raja Jagat Singh was descended from the Mahratta line. The last Raja of Kauri was the son of Jagat Singh, the son of Jagat Singh, the former being the head of the the Jatpuria or Jatpuria Raja.

entire Rathor clan. Prajanpál, the fifth in descent from Jaipál, left Kanauj and established himself at Khor, where the family remained for many generations in possession of 1,600 villages. There Jaideo, the 14th in descent from Jaipál, was attacked by Shams-ud-din Altmásh. The siege is said to have lasted 12 years. Eventually Jaideo with his people retired from the city, which was destroyed by Altmásh, who with the materials built a new town, which he called Shamsabad. Karan Singh, a descendant of Jaideo and the 22nd from Jaipál, settled in Usaith in Budaun. His great-grandson, Rája Partap Rudr, assisted the Nawáb of Farukhabad in a contest with the Rohillas and received in return a grant of 27 villages in the neighbourhood of Bilsarh, in pargana Azamnagar, on a small annual payment. Subsequently, Ramsahai, the 28th in descent from Jaipál, fixed the family residence in Rampur, where it still remains. At the time of cession of the Nawáb's territory to the British, Nawal Singh, the then Rája of Rampur, was in possession of the 27 villages granted to his ancestors. In the course of the earlier settlement, owing to neglect or bad management on the part of the Rája, or perhaps to a want of acquaintance with the newly-introduced revenue system, the Rája's proprietary rights in all the villages in Etah, except three—Rampur Pahra, Sikandarpur Sálbíhan, and Chauki Atanpur—were either not asserted or ignored or disallowed. Besides the abovementioned villages, the Rája owns three others in the Mainpuri district: he holds Rampur Pahra at a quit-rent of Rs. 733, in consideration of his ancient descent and the former greatness of his family.

Owing to the indebtedness of the late Rájá Ram Chandar Singh, the management of the estates was, at his own request, undertaken for some time by the Court of Wards. The net income of the estate is about Rs. 8,000.

Rája Ram Chandar Singh died on 20th May, 1883, and was succeeded by his widow, the present Ráni.

Pedigree

Jalchandra, died in 1191 A.D.

1. Parbat, from whom
are descended the Jatwars
and Bikanir Jats, etc.

2. Jalpal	21. Prithi Singh
3. Kausakpal	22. Lekh Singh
4. Mahandepal	23. Karan Singh
5. Surpal	24. Pritpal (d.)
6. Prajnapal	25. Dharm Singh
7. Atthalpal	26. Partab Singh
8. Kahan Singh	27. Pratap Singh
9. Hariballabh	28. Panna Singh
10. Lachhmi	29. Kisan Singh
11. Ajit Singh	30. Ram Singh
12. Nambur Singh	31. Gurbachan Singh
13. Prahram Singh	32. Bhawani Singh
14. Harringhara	33. Makhan Singh
15. Janghara	34. Hukam Singh
16. Nanghara	35. Sava Singh
17. Prawhara	36. Channi Singh
18. Sarai Singh	37. Ran Chander
19. Gaj Singh	2. RAN CHANDER KINWAR
20. Dheppal	

Ghori in 1193 A.D. According to the local chronicles, Dattak Deo was the head of a Chauhan colony in Ajmer, and had two sons, Someshvara and Kanhi Rao. The former attacked and conquered the country of Gujerat, and was the father of Prithiraj. History and inscriptions made Visala Deva or Bisal Deo the father of Someshvara and the conqueror of Delhi from Anang Pal, Tomar, in 1151 A.D. It would appear that the Tomar ruler was allowed to remain in possession of Delhi, as he gave his daughter in marriage to Someshvara, and the issue of their union was Prithi or Prithiraj, subsequently adopted as his heir by Anang Pal. It is stated that Prithiraj ascended the throne of Delhi when only eight years of age, and that he six times defeated the troops of Ala-ud-din Ghori. The seventh time he was himself defeated and carried captive to Damascus, where his eyes were put out. One day Ala-ud-din Ghori was firing arrows into a bank of earth, and a Bhat, who was looking on smiled. The King asked why he smiled. He said—‘ You are praised for being able to drive arrows into a bank of sand ; my King can drive an arrow through seven plates of iron laid side by side.’ The King replied :—‘ The eyes of Prithiraj are now of no use, but he has the use of his hands still, and we will see if he can do as you say,’ and thereupon he ordered the prisoner to be brought before him. When Prithiraj appeared, seven plates of iron were put up at some distance and a bow and arrows were given to the blind old warrior. The King then directed him to fire at the iron plates, on which Prithiraj, hearing the King’s voice, fired in that direction and transfixed Ala-ud-din with his arrow, but was immediately cut down with his Bhat follower by the King’s attendants. This is clearly an invention of the Chauhan Bhatas or bards to cover the disgrace attaching to the overthrow of their master’s power.

“ The Rajaur chronicles assign to the reigns of the four successors of Prithiraj a total of 75 years 5 months and 20 days, bringing the reign of the last (Jai Mal) down to 1193 A.D. Jai Mal is said to have had two sons, Sakha Deo and Khandi Rao. Sakha Deo was known as Rai Pithaura, and here we get irretrievably confused, for, according to most other accounts, Prithiraj

and Rai Pithaura were one and the same person*. It is said that the hereditary minister, one Udu Kunwar, intrigued against the sons of Jai Mal who fled to Hangu while Udu set himself up at Delhi, and the city remained in his possession until one Jashu, an old cavalry soldier who had served Udu's father, fled to Ghazni and became a slave of Muiz ud din. After a time Jashu became a Musalman with the title of Hubbul-din and, invading Delhi, killed Udu and took possession of the country. History, however, tells us that Hubbul-din was a Turkic chief who, after the defeat of Prithviraj was left in charge of all the acquisitions of the Ghurians in India. The Rajput chronicles then describe an attack made by Muiz ud din, evidently the patron of Hubbul-din, on the Chauhan brothers at Hangu, in which he was unsuccessful but returning 23 years later in 1205 A.D. fought a great battle at Daler where both brothers were killed. Bakha Deo was then succeeded by his son Raja Bhoj who became Raja of Hangu and fought with one Sultan Atab who was killed. Bhoj Raja then attacked Ajmer of which he struck Muiz ul-din Chishti the great Indian saint who was the governor. In the battle that ensued the Shaikh was killed, but such fearful portents showed themselves that Bhoj Raja abandoned Ajmer and settled at Nirvana.

arose between the two families. Dhíra Ráj therefore emigrated to Birlám. Jaichand and Gorakh Rao* accompanied Dhíra Ráj; and fourth in descent came Sakit Deo, the founder of Sakit. Sakit Deo drove out the Dor Rájputs and took Rajaur from the

Origin of Partapner Brahmans, where he built a fort. Balbir, and Mainpuri Chauháns. fifth in descent from Gorakh Rao, went to Etawah,† and settled first at Etawah and then at Partapner, where his descendants still reside. Jaichand went to Marahra, and his descendants now inhabit Khera Basundara. Sakit Deo was succeeded by Benipal Deo, and he by Bhupal Deo, who had two sons, Yahani Sahai and Udaicharan. Udaicharan went to Bhongaon, and his descendants became chiefs of Mainpuri. Yahani Sahai was succeeded by Puran Sahai, Gambhir Sahai, Dalip Sahai, Sundar Sahai, and Medini Sahai, who were Rájas of Bilram, Sakit, Malgaon, and Rajaur. In 1488 A.D. Bahlol Lodi attacked Sakit, and afterwards, proceeding to Malgaon, fought a battle with the Chauháns of that place, in which he was wounded, and soon afterwards died there. Niamat-ullah merely says that Bahlol fell sick on his way to Delhi, in the neighbourhood of Malawi in the Sakit territory, on account of the excessive heat. His successor, Sikandar Lodi, sent a force under Ibrahim Shah against Bilram, and a great battle was fought near Atrauli, in which Ibrahim was killed. Rao Khán, a son of Ibrahim, was then sent against the Chauháns and defeated them at Bilram, where Medini Sahai and some of his brothers were killed, while Bhupal fled to Sakit, and others of the family submitted to the conquerors and became Musalmáns. From these are sprung the Thákur Nau-Muslims found in Bilram and its vicinity. They still bear the honorific appellation of Chaudhri, then conferred upon them, though they are often nicknamed *Adhwariyas* by their co-religionists, the Patháns and Mughals.

* The genealogy of Gorakh Rao is thus given : Dattak Deo, Khan Rao, Jait Rao, Samant Deo, Naráyan Deo, Mangal Deo, Hamid Deo, Deodatt Rao, Bashai Rao, Bikram, Nar Singh, Bir Singh, Hindi, Himar, Gorakh Rao.

† The Etawah chronicles make Sumer Sah the head of the Chauhán immigration there.

"When the army of Ibrahim Shah Lodi passed through Etah eventually returns to on its way to Jaunpur to chastise the presumption of Jalal Khan, it was attacked by Sawant Sen, son of Bhupal Sahai, close to Sakit. The Chauhanas were driven off with the loss of their leader, and Sakit was taken possession of and handed over to a colony of Bihari Mosalmans. On this Sawant Sen's family fled to Bhatiwar, and in Babar's time Chakr Sen, son of Anant Sen and grandson of Sawant Sen, was recalled and invested with his old fiefs of Sakit and Rajaur or Rajawar. After the restoration, chief followed chief lineally thus, Chakr Sen, Chandra Sen, Bhikramjit, Kalyan Sahai, Partip Sahai, Udai Sahai, Lachmi Narayan, and Hari Singh. The last was famous for his prowess, and was in great favour with Aurangzeb, in whose employment he won many battles. Farukhsiyar gave him many high offices, and Muhammad Shah still further favoured him. He was succeeded by his son, Kunwar Raj Singh, in whose time the country was given up to intestine commotions of every kind. During this period of anarchy and confusion the Nawab of Farukhabad obtained possession of Sakit, which then became lost for ever to the Chauhans. Raj Singh was followed by Umrao Singh, he by Datta Singh, and he by Daulat Singh, who had two sons, Ishan and Drupad, the latter succeeded his father, and was followed by his son, Khanbil Singh, the present head of the Rajawar family."

The Khaja has 40 villages in pargana Etah Sakit, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 19,311.

Polygyny according to family structure

1. Prin:	8. 229. 22	
2. East. Hn.	9. 2. 1. 21.	
3. Dur. Hn.	10. 4. 2. 2. 2. 2.	
4. U. Hn.		
5. Jai. Hn.	11. 243. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	12. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
6. G. Hn.	13. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	
7. R. Hn.		
	14. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	

Pedigree—(concluded).

14. Dhira Ráj.	29. Anant Sen.
15. Kashi Ráj.	30. Chakr Sen.
16. Indar Ráj.	31. Chandra Sen.
17. Bakr Deo.	32. Bikramajit.
18. Salit Deo.	33. Kalyán Sahái.
19. Benipál Deo.	34. Partap Sahái.
20. Bhupal Deo.	35. Udai Sahái.
21. Yaháni Sahái.	36. Lachmi Naráyan.
22. Puran Sahái.	37. Hari Singh.
23. Gambhir Sahái.	38. Ráj Singh.
24. Dalip Sahái.	39. Umrao Singh.
25. Sendar Sahái.	40. Datta Singh.
26. Medini Sahái.	41. Daulat Singh.
27. Bhupal Sahái.	42. Drígpal Singh.
28. Sawant Sen.	43. KHUSHAL SINGH.

Sháhjahánpur.—RÁJA FATEH SINGH of Pawáyan. Born 10th October, 1858: has issue, Kunwar Indar Bikram Singh, born 24th February, 1881. Residence, Pawáyan.

This family are Gaur Rájputs. Their history is given in the subjoined extract from the Settlement Report of the district :—

"The history of the pargana may commence with the Katheria Thákurs, from whom the province derived its old name of Kathar. The names of the first Katheria settlers were Rája Kharag Singh, the elder brother, who settled in the western part of the province, and Rao Hari Singh, the younger brother, from whom all the Katherias of this district and also of the eastern part of Bareilly claim descent. Rao Hari Singh appears to have established himself in Gola on the river Khanaut in the latter half of the sixteenth century; his successors obtained possession of all the old pargana of Gola, and a *firmán* of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, dated 1645, conferred on Rao Bikram

Singh the zamin-kri of the whole pargana. Rao Rukram Singh moved from Gola to Nihil, where the head of the family has since resided and the royal scrofa is in the possession of his descendant (*vide* page 112).

"The Katherias continued to hold the pargana of Gola for seventy or eighty years from the date of the scrofa. They then came into collision with the Pathans, who were pushing on to the recently founded city of Shahjehanpur. The Katherias had been weakened several cadet families having separated and received portions of the pargana, and there was now no powerful government in the country. The contest with the Pathans was an unequal one. The modern parganas of Bharatpur and Nagari, the latter included in Gola as Tappa Singh had come into power, of the Pathans and in one of the engagements Rao Gopal Singh fell in fight leaving a widow and two infant sons. The kinsman was of a Gur family and she fled with her children to her own relatives and prayed for their assistance. Bhupat Singh and Humat Singh Gur Thakors of Chander Mahal in Oudh were leaders of a force which re-established the Katherias in Nihil, and some of the former relations remained and engaged on behalf of the infant Katherias. Further disputes with the Pathans arose and the Guris were again successful on their side and were again successful. Rao Lohar Singh son of Bhupat Singh, and later of the second expedition settled in the Katheria territory and founded the town of Jauhar.

possession of the present pargana of Pawáyan, with perhaps the exception of a few villages still held by the Kathoria Thákurs of Náhil and Jiwan. Immediately after cession Rája Raghuṇáth Singh was, in a *paricána*, dated 18th August, 1802, recognised as zamíndár by Mr. Wellesley, the Deputy Governor, and his right was recognised at the first and second settlements.

"Rája Raghuṇáth Singh died in 1825, and his widow, the Rani, in 1850.

"The Ráni of Pawáyan died at the close of 1850, and Rája Jagannáth Singh eventually Rája Jagannáth Singh was succeeded. Rája Jagannáth Singh was recognised as her successor and as the adopted son of Rája Raghuṇáth Singh. Rája Jagannáth Singh was of the same family, being descended from Bagh Rao, brother of Udhai Singh and son of Bhopat Singh, both mentioned above."

Rája Jagannáth Singh adopted as his heir Fateh Singh, the only son of his younger brother, Baldeo Singh. Rája Fateh Singh succeeded his adoptive father on the 17th May, 1889.

The family estates, which were under the management of the Court of Wards from 1880 to 1887, lie in the parganas of Pawáyan and Khutár of the district of Sháhjahánpur, and to a small extent in Oudh. The Government revenue payable upon them is as follows :—

Land-revenue for estates in parganas Pawáyan and Khutár in zila Sháhjahánpur	... ...	... ...	... ...	Rs. 83,193
Múllána for some of these estates	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,516
Land-revenue for talukas Wazirnagar and Gularia Sarbastnagar in Oudh	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,412
			Total	Rs. 94,121

The Rája is an Honorary Magistrate of the 3rd class.

Fatehpur.—RAJA LACHMAN PRASAD SINGH, of Asothar. Born 1847: has issue, Narpat Singh, aged about 17 years, and Chandra Bhukhan Singh, aged 14 years. Residence, Asothar.

The following extract is taken from the statistical report of the Fatehpur district published in 1852 :—

" Karba Ghazipur, from which the pargana takes its present name, was founded about the year 1691 by Araru Singh, the ancestor of Dunispat Singh, the present Raja of Assohar, in the same pargana.

" The founder of the family was one Deogaj Singh, who came from Khichidara (or Raghugarh) in Central India in 1511, and married the daughter of the Raja of Ajibi, to whose possessions he subsequently succeeded. Little is known respecting the family from this period till the time of Araru Singh, who lived about 150 years later. At this period the zamindari of Assohar consisted of three shars, one of which belonged to Araru; but, owing to the oppressive conduct of the other sharers, he had been deprived of his share and was reduced to the condition of a common cultivator. One day, whilst engaged in the cultivation of his land, he became overpowered by fatigue and fell asleep under the shade of a *curis* tree. An Able, named Budhotar, who was working in a neighbouring field, observed a large snake of the cobra* species approach the sleeping man and with expanded hood endeavoured to screen the head of the sleeper from the rays of the burning sun. The Able drew near the spot, when the snake rapidly retreated. On awaking, Araru resumed his plough, whilst that employed the plough-share struck forcibly against some hard substance, which had the effect of arresting its further progress. The labourer stepped to examine what it was, and found a vessel full of gold. Araru now became a wealthy and a powerful man, but it only acquired possession of the entire zamindari of Assohar, but of many other estates besides, and finally gained possession of the whole of parganas Aight, Mauhar, and Aya Dab and a part of the adjoining pargana.

" He was succeeded by his son, Bhagwant Rai, who had the character of being the cleverest and most sagacious man known. By him was built the fort at Ghazipur, where, surrounded by his faithful followers and trusting to the almost impregnable nature

* It is said to be built by the Ganges and the Indus flowing into the sea of Benares.

of the defences he had constructed there, he bid defiance to the Imperial troops, and in spite of all the efforts of the Government, successfully maintained his independence for several years. At length in 1860 treachery brought about what the Emperor's best generals and well-appointed army had failed to effect. Durjan Singh, a Chaudhri of pargana Kora, offered, in consideration of a certain sum of money, to deliver the head of Bhagwant Rae into the hands of Nawáb Saádat Khán, whom Muhammad Sháh had lately charged with the task of chastising the rebel chief.

"It was the custom of Bhagwant Rae to dress his followers in yellow on the occasion of their going into action. A battle had just been fought in which the troops of Bhagwant, under the command of his nephew, Bhawáni Singh, had gained the day. The Chaudhri, availing himself of the occasion, assembled together a body of men, and, dressing them in the distinctive costume assumed by the followers of Bhagwant Rae, proceeded directly towards the camp of the rebel chief, who, deceived by the dress of the men, imagined them to be his own troops returning from the field of battle. The Chaudhri, it is said, on arriving close to the camp, suddenly rushed forward with several of his attendants, and despatched his unsuspecting victim ere any effectual resistance could be offered. If, however, we are to believe the popular account of this affair, the deed did not pass unavenged, for it is related that no less than seventy of the Chaudhri's nearest relatives fell upon the occasion in question.

"Bhagwant Rae was succeeded by his son, Rup Rae, whose administration of thirty-five years seems to have given equal satisfaction to the Government and to the people who were subject to his authority. At his death in 1780 the succession fell to Bariyar Singh; but the power and glory of the family had long since passed its zenith. Of the nineteen parganas originally in the possession of the family, sixteen were now resumed by the Nawáb Asaf-ud-daula, and the remaining three were, through the influence of Almas Ali Khán, shortly after assigned to Rája Sital Parshad, Tahsildár of Kora.

" Shorn of all power and influence, Banerjee retired across the Jumna, where he maintained himself upon a small pension which he still continued to hold from the Oudh Government. At his death his adopted son, Duniapat, succeeded to his father's pension, he had not, however, been long in the enjoyment of it when it was resumed by order of Nawâb Sikâr Ali Khîn. Upon this, Duniapat crossed the river with a large body of followers and proceeded to burn and destroy a number of villages in the parganas of Ikdals and Ghazipur, a course of procedure which had the desired effect of producing an immediate end to the restoration of the pension.

" On the accession of the present Government the pension was again resumed upon which the Râja proceeded to take the same course which he had adopted with so much success upon the former occasion. He crossed the river as before with his retainers and took up a position near the village of Jatali in pargana Ghazipur. Mr. Ahmady, the Collector of Aligarh, accompanied by Nawâb Sikâr Ali Khîn, proceeded with a body of troops to the spot with a view of securing the person of the Râja. A collision ensued in which Mr. Ahmady was wounded

close to the Jamna, not far from Aijhi and a few miles to the east of Gházipur, where Bhingwant Rae's old fort, now dismantled and in part rebuilt, encloses the present Government tahsili and police buildings.

The Government revenue assessed on the estate is Rs. 20,500. The Rája is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

RÁJA SHEO RAM SINGH, of Argal. Born 17th August, 1839 : has issue, Kunwar Ratan Singh, aged about 25, and Sheoraj Singh, Gajadhar Singh, and Rustam Singh. Residence, Narain-cha, Fatehpur.

The Rája of Argal is head of the Gautam Thákurs, who claim descent from the Vedic saint, Gotama.

The following account of the family is taken from the statistical report of the Fatehpur district :—

"The Gautam Rájputs of the pargana assert that the whole tract of country lying between Kanauj and Kora was formerly in their possession. It is related that many centuries ago, when the Gaharwár Rájputs were in power and Ajay Pál was king of Kanauj, one Srīng-rikh, a Rájput and a descendant in the sixth generation from Gautam-rikh of Argal in this pargana, was invited to court, where he met with much favour and finally obtained the hand of the king's daughter in marriage, and along with her an extensive jīgir, comprising the whole of the country from Kanauj to Kora. It is further stated, on the authority of a *pushndáma* in the possession of the family, that twenty-two generations since, Rája Kaling Deo, by whom the family was then represented, was one day coursing in the neighbourhood of Kora, when he observed to his attendants, in reference to the flinty nature of the soil, that such a spot was well suited for the abode of soldiers, whose hearts, he remarked, should always partake of the nature of such a soil. The Rája accordingly built a fort there, which he called "Kara" (hard). In this fort the descendants of the family resided for many generations in the greatest prosperity, until the time of Humáyún,

when the head of the clan, having rendered assistance to Sher Khan, the rival of the Emperor Humayun, the family incurred the vengeance of the latter prince, and from this period the clan would appear to have gradually declined, but it was not until some generations later that the ruin of the tribe was consummated. Their last struggle for independence was made in the time of Akbar, when they engaged the Imperial troops under the walls of Kalpi. On this occasion they were completely overthrown, with the loss of their leader, Hari Bhawan Deo, and an immense number of followers, and the clan never again regained its power."

Another account of the decline of the family is, that in the time of Raja Deopal Singh of Argal, Bijey Singh his brother, conspired against him, and in consequence all his villages were confiscated.

Bijey Singh then turned Mussalman, entered the service of Sultan Shurki King of Jaunpur, and took the name of Bijli Khan Nawab Kassi Khan, Bahadur. With the assistance of a force provided by the king, he attacked and killed his brother, and usurped his brother's place.

The family originally came from Teheran. When the Emperor Humáyún returned from Persia, he brought back in his train one Sayyid Ikrám-ud-din Ahmad, the ancestor of the present Nawáb, who, on the return of the Persian force, remained in Hindustan and took service with the Delhi Emperors. Ikrám-ud-din was appointed a *mansabdár* by Akbar, and was succeeded as such by his son and grandson. In the Emperor Alamgir's time we find Ikrám-ud-din's great-grandson, Muhammad Taki, still in office and in the enjoyment of jágirs in the súbahs of Kashmír, Lahore, and Hansi Hissár, to all of which his son, Sháh Kuli Khán, appears to have succeeded. Kuli Khán's son, Sayyid Ziya-ud-din, resigned his post at Delhi, and with it the jágirs, and retired into private life. Nawáb Zain-ul-Abdin Khán, son of Ziya-ud-din Khán, came to Oudh with the permission of his father, and, through the favour of the Nawáb Nazim Khwaja-sarai Ilmís Ali Khán, was appointed *chakladár* or *ámit* of Sarkárs Kora and Kara under the Oudh Government, and obtained in jágir from Nawáb Asaf-ud-daula the taluqa Bindaur in pargana Tappa Jár of the present Fatehpur district. His head-quarters were at Kora Jahánabad. Zain-ul-Abdin appears to have ruled from Kara in Allahabad to Musanagar and Bhognipur in the Cawnpore district. He was succeeded by his two elder sons, Nawáb Bákár Ali Khán and Jásar Ali Khán. Bákár Ali Khán ruled from Kora to the river Pándu (the boundary between the Cawnpore and Fatehpur districts), a region nearly conterminous with the present Fatehpur district. He transferred his head-quarters from Kora Jahánabad to Fatehpur. The rest of the *chakla* from the Pándu to Bhognipur was held by Jásar Ali Khán.

On the annexation of the "Darmian Doáb" by the British Government in 1801, Bákár Ali Khán was confirmed in his appointment or leased the district from the British Government for nine years. After the death of Bákár Ali Khán his large estates were restored to the proprietors, and the Bindaur jágirs confiscated, but leased to Nawáb Sayyid Muhammad Khán, his brother, the father of the present Nawáb.

At the settlement of 1810 this Bindaur estate was annexed and settled with the descendants of Zain-ul-Abhin, the original grantee. Of the ten villages, all situated in pargana Tappa Jar, which comprised the estate, four have passed out of the possession of the family, and the six other villages—Bindaur, Manarpur, Bhikanpur, Darwata-Lalpur, Madron, and Tapui—remain in whole or in part with the present Nawab.

The Government demand on the estate is Rs. 8,720.

Allahabad—RAJA RAM PARTER SIVAN, of Manda. Born 1793. Residencie, Manda, pargana Kharagpur.

This family are Gaharwar Rajputs, claiming to be descental from Raja Jai Chaud of Kanauj, killed in 1191. The early history of this family is related in the Kharagpur Rent rate Step 1. The local traditions of the clan say that after Jai Chaud was conquered and slain by Shahab-ud-din Ghori in 1191, one branch of the family fled into Rajputana, and from this branch are descental the royal families of Jodhpur, Bhikanir, and Jaisalmer. Another branch fled eastward and settled in Kora Mangraze near Bharatpur. Here they annexed fourteen parganas, which they enjoyed till the time of Sheory Deo, who is alleged to have given away a large grant to the ancestor of the present Mahants of Bharatpur. Between 1512 and 1519 during the reign of Sher Shah, Raja Deodat, the fifteenth in descent from Raja Hissam, was converted to Muhammadanism. To save himself Raja Deodat, his brother, fled with his family and established himself in Kharat and Manda. Raja Deodat had two sons: Bhadrji Deo, Raj of Manda, and Bhup Singh, Raj of Bhupur. Passing over four generations from Bhup Singh Deo, we come to Duranmal, whose son divided his reign. Chait Sen, the younger, took the taluka of Bindaur, and Bahwan Sen, the older, the remaining talukas and the title of Raj of Manda. The Bindaur property remained in the hands of Chait Sen's descendants for ten generations. When the Raj of Bindaur was sold it by force. The third man to come in from Bahwan Sen was Raja Umashankar Singh, who had three sons, Chait Singh, who was killed in a fight in Chittor, and Chait Mal-

Singh and Pirthmi Singh, born on the same day. These two divided the property, Chatr Sál Singh, the ancestor of the Rája of Daiya, taking taluqa Daiya, and Pirthmi Singh the rest with the title. The fifth in descent from Pirthmi Singh was Udit Singh, who is said to have defeated with great loss Chhote Khán, the Súbahdár of Oudh, who came against him with a large army. Pirthmi Singh, the next Rája, was succeeded by Israj Singh, who was Rája of Mánda at the cession. The present Rája claims to be in the twenty-second generation from Bharáj Deo. His estate, which was under the management of the Court of Wards, from 1864 to 1881, comprises 277 villages, of which 265 are situated in the Allahabad and 12 in the Mirzapur district.

. There is no sanad forthcoming, nor is it known when the title was conferred.

The estates lie in parganas Khairagarh and Bara, Allahabad, and in pargana Kantit, Mirzapur; 35 villages are held revenue-free, and on the remainder a revenue of Rs. 92,000 per annum is payable. The Rája is married to a daughter of the Mahárája of Dumraon.

Jaunpur.—RÁJA HARIHAR DAT DUBE, of Jaunpur or Badlapur. Born 1856. Residence, Jaunpur.

This family are Dubé Brahmans. They came originally from Amauli in the Fatehpur district, where their ancestor, Sheo Lál, laid the foundation of his fortune as a banker. Sheo Lál Dube, the first Rája, was an employé of Kalb Ali Beg, the farmer of Jaunpur. When Kalb Ali Beg failed in his revenue payments in 1788, Sheo Lál Dube was appointed his successor by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Resident at Benares, and in consequence of his having killed Saltánat Singh, a noted rebel or dákáit, the title of Rája was conferred on him. The sanad is not forthcoming, but the sanad conferring the taluqa of Badlapur on Sheo Lál Dube and his heirs in perpetuity is extant, dated 3rd November, 1797, and is signed by Sir John Shore, the then Governor-General.

Rája Harihar Dat Dube is a great-grandson of Sheo Lál Dube. After the cession of Azamgarh by the Nawáb Vazír in 1801,

Jaigopal Pantre, son-in-law of Sheo Lal Dube, and Ram Ghulam Pantre, cousin of Jaigopal, were, on the security of Sheo Lal, appointed Tahsildars of Nizamabad and Mital respectively. They acquired large estates by purchase, chiefly at sales for arrears of revenue. Sheo Lal Dube died in 1810, and was succeeded by his son, Ballal Dube, who died in 1844. For several years the Court of Wards held the estate. In 1863 Lakshmi Narayan Dube, the eldest son of the founder, came of age and the estate was made over to him. On his death in 1875 he was succeeded by his cousin, the present Bapa.

The estates which pay Rs. 1,80,000 Government revenue are situated in talukas Ballarpur in Jaunpur, Utrah in Azimgarh, Chandauli in Benares and Tehripur in Muzaffarpur. The Bapa is an Honorary Magistrate 7th class.

Azamgarh.—RÁJA MUHAMMAD SALÁMAT KHÁN. Born, 1835. Heir presumptive, his brother, Bíbu Muhammad Khalik Khán, born February, 1849. Residence, Azamgarh.

The family, which this titleholder in a manner represents, sprung from one Chandra Singh, Gautam, of Mehnagar in pargana Nizamabad. Chandra Singh had two sons, Ságar and Abhimán. The latter became a Muhammadan and a eunuch, and took the name of Daulat. He entered the Imperial service, where he rose to be Vazír of the household. In 1612 he was appointed Faujdár of Jaunpur. His nephew, Harbans, is the first of the family who is known to have assumed the title of Rája.

Bikramajit, grandson of Harbans, had two sons by a Muhammadan wife, Azam and Azmat, with whom the power of the family increased. Azam gave his name to the town of Azamgarh, founded by him in 1665, and he built a fort there, which became the chief residence of the family. The title of Rája was apparently assumed by both brothers and not conferred by royal command. Azmat was killed about 1688 by the Imperial troops on account of his failure to pay revenue.

After Azmat's death his sons, Ikrám and Mahábát, were left in possession, and from this time may be dated the confirmation of the title to the zamíndári in the family. Mahábát succeeded Ikram, and in his time the prosperity of the Rájas of Azamgarh was at its greatest. He was eventually imprisoned by the Nawáb Vazír for refusing to pay revenue, and died in confinement about 1731.

Iradat, his son, also known as Akbar Sháh, remained in possession till 1756, when he transferred the taluqa to his natural son, Jahán Khán. The latter was slain in 1761 in a quarrel with the Nawáb Vazír's agent.

On Jahán Khán's death the Nawáb Vazír transferred the taluqa to the Governor of Gházipur, who held it for three years, but was ejected in 1764. For a time the taluqa was without a head, but after the defeat of the Nawáb Vazír at Buxar and Korah, Azam Khán, cousin of Jahán Khan, managed to establish

himself and retained possession till his death in 1771. After that event no member of the family was found fit to rule, and the taluqa was consigned to the care of a chakildar, becoming known thenceforward as the chikla of Azamgarh. Nine officers under this designation held the taluqa in succession from 1773 to 1801, or until British rule began.

Neither Jahin nor Azam had left issue, but a person was put forward by a widow of the former as her adopted son. This man was Nadir Khan. There is no evidence that he received authority from the Native Government to assume the title of Raja, but after the cession he appears to have been so styled, and a small pension was granted to him by the British Government. On his death in 1826, his eldest son, Mubarak, was permitted to assume the title of Raja. Mubarak died in 1854, and his successor is the present Raja, Muhammad Salamat Khan.

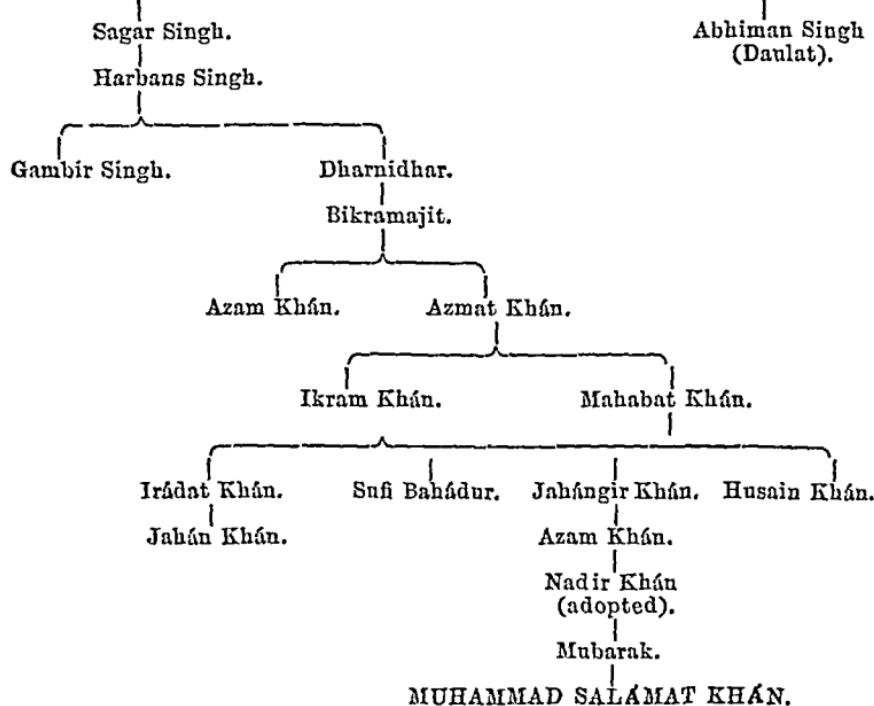
The question as to whether the heir's claim to the title of Raja was valid was decided in the affirmative by Government Resolution No. 111A, dated the 21st of May, 1866.—"An. 111A, Political Department, North Western Province, dated Naini Tal, the 21st May, 1866.—Read a petition, dated the 5th March last, from Raja Muhammad Salamat Khan, of Azamgarh, in which he prays for the recognition of his title and insertion of his name in the list of title-holders. Read a letter No. 87, dated the 3rd instant, with enclosure, from the Commissioner of the Benares Division, reporting on the petition."

"Order.—Ordered that the petitioner be informed that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is satisfied that his claim to the title of Raja is valid, and that his name will therefore be inserted in the list prepared by this Government along with those of other Rajas."

The Raja possesses small estates in parganas Nainital Chinihat, and Muhammadabad, upon which he pays a revenue of Rs. 1,100. In 1873 a grant of 3 acres of land was made to the Government which was sold back by Government. He is an honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

Pedigree.

Chandrasen Rae.



Mirzapur.—RAJA BHŪPENDRA BAHĀDUR SINGH, of Kantit. Born 1863. Heir presumptive, his cousin, Bābu Beni Madho Singh, aged 6 years. Residence, Bijapur.

This ancient family of Gaharwār Rājputs is said to be a branch of that of the Rathors of Kanauj. Gudan Deo is claimed as founder. It appears certain that for a long series of years there was a Gaharwār rāj of the Kantit family. Its seat was Benares, and its demesne appears to have consisted of tappas Chhianawe, Chaurāsi, Upraudh, and Saktisgarh, south of the Ganges, in the present district of Mirzapur. Its rule fell before the Musalmān invader; but the demesne appears to have remained in the hands of the family, and tappa Kon, north of the Ganges, was afterwards added to it as a dowry given to one of their

daughters by the Monat family of Bhadohi. Bihari Singh, the first Raja of Benares, expelled the then representative of the Kaurit chief, Birkandit Singh, in 1734. On the flight of Raja Chet Singh in 1781, Gobind Singh, son of Birkandit Singh, was summoned from his hiding place. A *mukhaiai* allowance of Rs 37,500 per annum was granted to him by Mr Hastings, and subsequently as an equivalent and in lieu thereof taluqa Bijapur was assigned to him in freehold. Gobind died without male issue, and his nephew and adopted son, Ram Ghulam Singh, was made *darbari* of taluqa Bijapur. After his death the *darbari* was resumed, and the taluqa settled with his son, Raja Mahipil Singh. Mahipil Singh was succeeded by his son, Jagat Bahadur Singh, in whose time the estate had become so much encumbered that the ruin of the family seemed imminent. To save it, a sum of four lakhs of rupees was given by the Government of Mr Thompson, under the sanction of the Court of Directors, entered in their Despatch No. 3 of 1830. Shortly before the grant of this loan Jagat Bahadur Singh died, leaving two minors sons, Rajendra Bahadur Singh and Brijendra Bahadur Singh. The estates, having been carefully managed by Government, were on the point of being restored to Rajendra Singh, when in 1841 he died suddenly, leaving an infant son, the present Raja (Bijepur) Bahadur Singh. The estates of the family have largely increased in value, and consist of 112 villages in parganas Chiragan, Pithoragarh, Uprail, Kon, and taluqa Birkapur, pargana Kaurit, upon which a Government revenue of Rs 91,625 is payable.

undisturbed; but about 1290 the exiled Bâlands collected a force, which surprised the fort and palace of Agori, and recovered the lost domain. The conquerors destroyed, as they imagined, every male of the Chandel race; but one of the queens of the fallen Chandel Râja, who had fled to the forests, was pregnant at the time, and gave birth subsequently to a son, called Orandee, from the shield (*oran*) on which he was cradled. When he grew up, his merits attracted the notice of the Râja of Kantit, who gave him his daughter in marriage and money to help him in regaining his lost dominions. The date of Orandee's restoration and the expulsion of the Bâlands may be put at about 1310 A.D.

There is nothing further of history, beyond a bare chronicle of successions, between the death of Orandee and 1745, when Râja Balwant Singh took the fort of Agori on the Son and expelled Râja Sambhu Sâh, the then Râja. The restoration of Adil Sâh, the grandson of Râja Sambhu Sâh, to the family domains was ordered by Warren Hastings in 1781, and a money allowance of Rs. 8,001 per annum was also granted to him. In addition to this *mâlikâna* allowance, some estates were settled with him in proprietary tenure by Mr. J. Duncan, and the revenue of some of these mahlâs, to the extent of Rs. 8,001, was assigned in lieu of the *mâlikâna* allowance. Some lands were also acquired under decrees of court. The Government of Lord Cornwallis in 1789 directed the discontinuance of the *mâlikâna* allowance; but on the representation of Mr. Duncan, it was only reduced to Rs. 4,000, and in 1803 it was restored to the full amount, the opinion being expressed that on the death of Râja Adil Sâh his estate should be resumed and made over to the Râja of Benares. Adil Sâh was succeeded by Ran Bahadur Sâh. Owing probably to the arrangements of 1794, which limited the rights of the Râja of Benares to his special jûgirs and family domains, this intention was never carried out, and the estates continued to be enjoyed by the family till 1852, when Râja Raghuñâth Sâh died, and they came under the management of the Court of Wards. Râja Raghuñâth Sâh left two infant sons; one of them died a minor. The other, Râja Kesho Saran Sâh, attained his majority in 1868,

and acquired possession of his estates, which, after the careful management of so many years, were in a flourishing condition. He did not long enjoy them, but died in March, 1871, leaving no issue. In the direct line this family is now extinct; but on the death of the widow of the late Raja, who has a life interest in the property, it will revert to collateral heirs, the heir presumptive being Jagannath Prasad Singh, Babu, of Jamgon, who is descended from Babu Rachpal Singh, brother of Raja Adil Sah, and is now about 35 years of age. The estates were for some time under the management of the Court of Wards.

The estates are in parganas Agori Burhar and Singrauli, and include a share in some villages in tappa Chaurai, pargana Kanti, upon which a Government revenue of Rs. 32,000 is assessed.

Raja Renu Preesn Singh, of Singrauli. Born 1822. Residence, Gaharwargon.

The Chief of Singrauli belongs to the Kharwar tribe, but the family are now styled Banbans Rajputs. The founder of the family, so far as can be ascertained, was a petty Kharwar chief, who came over from Rewah into Singrauli, and married the daughter of the Chief of Raigarh in that pargana. He and his son and his grandson gradually acquired possession of the whole of the Singrauli country, but the third indenture was drawn out by the combined action of the Raja of Agori Burhar and Raigarh some 300 years ago. After this for a few generations the family remained in exile. We then find two brothers called the twelfth in descent from the founder of the house, by name Daryao and Dilli, who sold and divided between them a portion of the ancient property, Daryao taking those lands now falling within the district of Mirzapur. Daryao's son was Babu Sah, who was the first of the family to take a name, and who passed through all its vicissitudes till he became the Raja about 140 years ago. The Raja of Agori Burhar had always claimed a right and title over Singrauli. It does not, however, appear that Babu Sah ever paid any tribute to them, but claimed a right, on the

expulsion of the Chandels, imposed an annual contribution of Rs. 701. On the reinstatement of the Bárhar Rájas by Warren Hastings in 1781, the old quarrel was revived.

Fakir Sáh had been succeeded by Rudr Sáh, who held Singrauli when the British took possession of the Benares provinces. Mr. Duncan made a settlement of pargana Singrauli with the Chief in 1792; but in consequence of this pargana having been subsequently included in the jágír of the Barhar Rája, granted by the British Government in 1803, the Rája of Singrauli pays Rs. 701 per annum to the Barhar estate.

The present Rája succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Udit Narayan Singh, in 1886.

RÁJA of Bijaigarh. Residence, Rámgarh.

This family is an offshoot of the Barhar Chandels (*vide* page 66). Rája Madhukár Sáh, a son of Udandeo, Rája of Barhar, was the first Rája of Bijaigarh. It is said that more than one hundred years have elapsed since the separation of the Bijaigarh ráj from the original stock, and that the late Rája Rám Saran Sáh was the eighth in descent from the founder. Bijaigarh was reduced by Balwant Singh, the object being obtained by a bribe to the *Kiladár*. The family recovered its estates at the same time that the elder branch was reinstated by the British at Barhar. The title has been in general use for many years. Rája Rám Saran Sáh was succeeded by his widow, Ráni Pirthi Ráj Kunwar, who died in 1887. The ráj consisted of the five following tappas, which in all yielded an annual income of Rs. 32,000, *viz.*, Silhat, Sidhi, Jasauli, Argur, and Pahár. The late Ráni Pirthi Ráj Kunwar granted a part of the property to Bábu Brijendra Bahádur Singh, her son-in-law and uncle of the Rája of Kantit, by a deed of gift, and she also executed a deed constituting the Bábu her sole heir. Since her death the estate has been in possession of the Rája of Kantit against whom suits have been filed by distant relatives of the late Rája Rám Saran Sáh. Litigation is still (1889) pending, and the title is in abeyance.

Gorakhpur—**Raja Renu Partab Singh**, of Anowla. Born 1791. has issue, Mahesh Partab Singh, aged about 65. Residence, Anowla.

The Anowla Raja are Surnet Rajputs, and have, since the extinction of the Sultan title, been the chief representatives of a family which supplies also a Raja to Ransi (*vide* page 72) Randher, the third son of Chaitra Singh, occupied Anowla, south west of Gorakhpur, with a boundary line of 21 *Acres*. But little is known of the subsequent family history. The Raja remained almost undisturbed by the rebellion.

The estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 5,530, lie in pargana Anowla.

The Raja has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

Raja Udit Narayan Mal, of Majhauli. Born 1811. has issue, Lal Kharag Bahidar Mal, born 30th August, 1841. Residence, Majhauli.

and founded the town of Salempur, while the Ráni managed the ráj during the minority of her son, Bhawani Mal. Ajit Mal was Rája from 1753 to 1805, during whose time the British took over the district. Then followed Tej Mal from 1815 to 1843, when the present Rája, Uday Naráyan Mal, succeeded.

The Rája remained neutral in the mutiny. He subsequently became deeply indebted, and to save the estate from ruin it was placed in 1870 under the management of the Court of Wards.

The Rája has been exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts.

The estates lie in pargana Salempur, of the Gorakhpur district, and pargana Chauraha, in the Sáran district of Bengal; they are charged with a Government revenue of Rs. 39,825.

RÁJA KISHAN PARTÁB BAHÁDUR SAHÁI, of Tamkuhi. Born 1818: has issue, Kunwar Satrjit Partáb Bahádúr Saháí, born 27th July, 1864. Residence, Tamkuhi.

The family are Bhuinhár Rájputs, claiming descent, like the Rájas of Majhauli (see page 70) from Mewar or Mayur Bhát; one of his wives, Hai Kunwari, a Gautam Bhuinhárin, gave birth to a son, Balkal or Bagmar Sáhi, the ancestor of the Bhuinhár families of Kunwari and Tamkuhi. Bisun Sen, when he succeeded to Mayur's territory, gave to his brother, Balkal, the north-eastern portion of the ráj, that portion which now forms the Tamkuhi and Hathwa estates. The real founder of the family appears to have been Fateh Saháí, Bhuinhár Rája of Hoshypur in Sáran, who some time after the battle of Buxar (1764) was driven from his ráj by the troops of the East India Company. He came and settled on an estate purchased by him previous to his expulsion in pargana Sidhua-Jobna, tappa Bank Jogni, and gradually extended his sway in the south-east of pargana Sidhua-Jobna. His sons lost the greater part of the property originally acquired. About 1830-40 one brother, Shamsher Saháí,

by purchase, recovered a considerable portion, and, separating from the others, settled at Salimgarh, where his family are known as the Bibus of Salimgarh. Another brother, the son of Patch Sahai's eldest son, kept possession of Tamkuhi, and by continual good management increased the property. He obtained from Government the recognition of his title of Raja, and his son still retains it and the estate.

The Raja has been exempted from personal attendance in civil courts.

The estate lies in the pargana of Silhua-Jobna, and is assessed to a Government revenue of Rs. 58,711.

Rasti—Tukka Rau Singh, of Binsi. Born 1833. Father, Lal Ratan Sen Singh, aged about 20. Residence, Patanpur.

This family are Sarmi Rajputs, they spring from Chandra Sen of Srinagar, some place in the far north west, who in the thirteenth century came to Bansi and conquered all the Lohalsiefs north of the Jumna. He married into the family of the Lohas of Majhauli in the Gorakhpur district, and had three sons —

- (1) Jagdhar Singh, the eldest, who obtained the Bansi rai in Gorakhpur.
- (2) Jai Singh, the second, who obtained the Hanapur Maghar or Basai rai,
- (3) Ranbir Singh, the third, who obtained the Uawal or Arowla rai in Gorakhpur.

Jai Singh's family ruled in Maghar for twenty-four generations till the time of Raja Lal Singh, who during his lifetime was succeeded by Hira Singh, Raja of Uawal. Hira was succeeded in turn by each of his four sons, the last of whom, Lal Singh or Hira Lal Singh, moved to Kacchi, which was called Basai after his name. His grandson, Lal Singh, received the patrimony, which had been originally the property of a Lohal chief named Lal, a descendant of one of the Lohals

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that place. Pargana Ratanpur Bânsi was called after him, and in 1598 was entered in the Sultâni records under that name; in the seventh generation after Ratan Singh, his descendant, Râja Rám Singh, killed Râja Kesari Singh of Rasulpur Ghuls, and appropriated his lands. The family continued to rule over the Bânsi râj thus augmented, till Ranjit Singh and Daljit Singh, sons of Tej Singh, quarrelled and killed each other. Bahâdur, son of Ranjit Singh, and Sarabjit, son of Daljit Singh, came to terms and divided the râj, the former remaining at Bânsi, the latter removing to Narkata. In 1777, Jagat Singh, brother of Bahâdur, succeeded and attempted to depose Sarabjit. The result was that Sarabjit defeated and slew him, uniting once more the divided râj. Sarabjit, too, dying childless, made Sri Prakâsh Singh, son of the Râja of Unwal, his heir. Sri Prakâsh was succeeded by his sons, Mahipâl and Mahendra, one after the other. Mahipâl died childless.

Mahendra Singh distinguished himself during the disturbances of 1857 by his loyalty to Government; was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India; and the confiscated estate of the rebel Râja of Nugur was given to him as a jâgîr in reward for his conduct.

Mahendra Singh was succeeded by Thâkur Rám Singh in 1868.

The estates lie in parganas Bânsi, Rasulpur Maghar, Basti, and Nugur, of the Basti district; and in Benaikpur of the Gorakhpur district. They pay a total revenue of Rs. 56,000 to Government.

The principal seat is Narkata on the Râpti, just opposite Bânsi.

The title of Râja was withdrawn by G. G. O. No. 1184, dated 23rd August, 1886, from Thâkur Rám Singh owing to his misconduct.

"There are still a few Hyobans residing in the neighbourhood, but nothing will induce them to enter the village of Bihia, once the chief seat of their clan, and in which the remains of their ancestors' fort are still to be seen.

'The Rájas of Haldi were for some time lords of the Ballia pargana, and probably paid revenue for the whole of it to the Moghals Balwant Singh, the first Raja of Benares deprived them of their possession of the pargana. After the rebellion of Raja Chet Singh in 1781, Mr Francis Fowke, a special *protégé* of Sir Philip Francis, and the son of Joseph Fowke, who was twice proceeded against in the Supreme Court by Hastings for a conspiracy with Nund Comar against himself, was Resident at Benares.

"In that appointment he was conspicuous for the liberality of grants made by him in the name of Government, which have more than once given much trouble to his successors, and also for the influence which Kashmírí Mál treasurer of the Raja of Benares obtained over him. The Raja of Haldi came to terms with Kashmírí Mál and conferred upon him grants of villages in the Ballia pargana of which he was not himself in possession, except for a short term. A three years' lease of the entire pargana was given to the Raja from 1782 to 1785. After the expiry of this lease Mr Fowke in the name of the Governor General, Warren Hastings but whether with or without his sanction is not known, on the 30th November, 1785 gave a sanad to Raja Bhauabul Deo, which, it appears conferred upon him a perpetual grant of Rs 16 000 per annum as *malikáia* for pargana Ballia that is to say, a fixed money payment conferred on a dispossessed owner in acknowledgment of his proprietary right, and as compensation for the deprivation of possession.

"At the permanent settlement, five estates, having an area of about 16 000 acres, were settled with the Raja by Mr Duncan at a revenue of Rs 24,165.

'The annual allowance to the Raja was in section XVII, clause 4, Regulation II of 1795, called a *pension*. After the death of Bhauabul Deo in 1803, the annual allowance was continued to

his son, Ishri Bakhsh, who died in 1806. On the accession of Rāja Dalgaunjan Singh, who succeeded, it was reduced; and in the time of Harrak Nāth Deo, who became Rāja in 1825, it was entirely stopped. Various unsuccessful attempts to procure a renewal of the grant have since been made.

"The present Rāja succeeded his father in 1861. All the estates of the family were sold by his ancestors to the Rāja of Dumraon. A couple of villages were conferred on his father by Government for good conduct during the disturbances of 1857-58." (For the detailed pedigree see pages XI to XVII of the appendices to Part I of Oldham's Memoir of the Ghāzipur District.)

The last Rāja, Sarab Nārāin Deo, who, notwithstanding the decayed state of his family, possessed great local influence, espoused during the mutiny the side of the English Government with the utmost zeal, and was of the greatest assistance to the district authorities in preserving and restoring order. The Government of the North-Western Provinces, in their letter No. 297, dated 10th July, 1859, wrote as follows:—

"The Government is greatly indebted to the Rāja for his unhesitating loyalty, and for the exertion of his great influence on the side of order. Policy, no less than gratitude, demands that his conduct should meet with special recognition."

Two small villages, viz., Udhopura and Murar patti in pargana Bihā, tappa Duaba, formerly the property of Kunwar Singh, were bestowed upon the Rāja, subject to the payment of the ordinary land-revenue, Rs. 665. The present Rāja succeeded his father, who died about 1861.

Jalaun.—RĀJA RAM SINGH, of Rāmpura. Born, 8th November, 1866. Residence, Rāmpura, pargana Madhogarh.

The Rāja is the head of the Kachhwāhas in the district, and has a limited jurisdiction in his estate, which consists of 28 villages with a rental of Rs. 30,000 a year: he pays no revenue to Government. The family claims connection with the Rājas

of Jaipur, and is recognised as being of Surajbansi origin. The clan points as founder to Kusa, the son of Ráma, but this derivation is completely disproved, says General Cunningham in his Archaeological Report, 1864 65, paragraph 319, by the oldest inscriptions of the race, on which the name is spelt *Kachchhapaghdtdr*, or the Tortoise Killer. Nolapura or Narwar appears to have been for many centuries the chief residence of the clan, which had previously held Ambu. The Kachhwáha "continued to reign for upwards of a century at Narwar until A D 1129, when the last king of the ráj, named Téj Pal or Tej Karn, lost his sovereignty through his love for the fair Maroni, whose beauty still affords a theme for the poetic bards." From about that date a branch of the family settled at Jaipur, another at Lahar. From the Lahar branch comes the Rája of Rámpura. In 1619 Rája Jaswant Singh obtained a jágir of two lakhs of rupees per annum from the Delhi Court, which was subsequently resumed by Scindia and there are now only twenty eight villages remaining from the original jágir. The tenure of these villages was confirmed by the British on receiving the paigana from Scindia in 1844.

The present Rája is the adopted son of the late Rája Man Singh who rendered good services in the mutiny, as will be seen from the following account given by the Deputy Commissioner, Jalaun —

"At the outbreak in 1857 the Rája looked to Scindia of whom until 1843 he was a feudatory. Mr Passanah the Deputy Collector of Jalaun, having escaped to Cawnpore, after its re occupation the Rája opened a correspondence with him and the military authorities there in September, 1857, and conveyed intelligence of what was passing in the Jalaun district. On account of this he was attacked by the Gwalior mutineers, made prisoner, and only released by them on his paying a large sum of money as a ransom. The Rája then went to Scindia at Gwalior, where his property was plundered by the mutineers and rebels in June, 1858, and he himself had a narrow escape. Since then

he has returned to Rámpura, and has given the Deputy Commissioner of Jalaun great assistance in settling and holding that part of the Jalaun district in his neighbourhood.

"As a reward for these services a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000 in value was presented to the Rája, as also a complimentary sanad under the seal and signature of the Secretary to Government."

He and his retainers have also been exempted from the provisions of sections 13—16 of the Arms Act, except as regards cannon, &c.

The Rája is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class, and has civil powers within the limits of his estate in suits the subject-matter of which does not exceed Rs. 100.

RÁJA RUP SÁH, of Jagamanpur. Born 10th March, 1854: has issue, Janmejai Singh, aged about 15. Residence, Jagamanpur, pargana Madhogarh.

This is the chief of the Sengar clan in this district. It appears from a sanad, dated the 21st November, 1852, signed by Major W. E. Erskine, Superintendent of Jalaun, that the taluqa of Jagamanpur, consisting of 46 villages, said to yield a yearly revenue of Rs. 65,000, but in reality not yielding more than Rs. 32,000 was granted to Rája Bapuki in the year 1100 by Rája Tej Chandar of Kanauj as dower when his daughter married the former. In 1717 Raghunáth Rao Balaji Peshwa continued the grant to Ratan Sáh, grandfather of the late Rája Mahbat Sáh. The grant is in perpetuity to his heirs on payment of a yearly quit-rent of Rs. 4,764. The Rája also owns 13 entire zamíndári villages and shares in six others, the total amount of revenue paid by him being Rs. 14,826 per annum.

The Rája was educated at the Wards' Institution at Benares: he is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class, and has civil powers up to Rs. 100 within the limits of his estate. He and his retainers are exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act.

RÁJA DÁULAT SINGH, of Kaksis Born 2nd October, 1830
 Heir, his son, Raghunáth Singh, aged about 32 years Residence,
 Sikri, pargana Madhogarh

This family is another branch of the Kachhwaha clan from Lahar, claiming descent from Rája Dula Rai of Narwar, who had two sons (*vide page 78*) The eldest, Kokal Deo, succeeded to the ráj of Jaipur, and Pangal Deo succeeded to Narwar His son, Indar Pal, in the year 1033 came to Jodhpur and Lahar, and established a branch of the family there seizing that part of the country from the Meo clan Rája Indar Pal had three sons, the eldest, Bawan Pal, seized Rampur in 1441, and Ahman Deo the fifth in descent from Bawan Pal seized Kaksis and 108 villages The family was dispossessed of nearly the whole in the Bundela invasion in 1558 It was again plundered by the Peshwa and Scindia, and in 1841, when the British took possession of the country, it only held eighteen villages in zamindari The title appears to have been in the family for many generations

The estate pays a Government revenue of Rs 10,438

RÁJA PAUP SINGH of Hardoi Born 4th June 1813 has issue, Kunwar Nirand Singh Residence, Hardoi, pargana Jalaun

This is a branch of the Sengar clan It is said by the family that the title was conferred on Saran Deo, with the village of Sahao in jágir, for military services in 1095 The family retained possession of this till the Bundela invasion under Chatar Sal The Peshwa on taking Jalaun, gave a grant of twenty-seven villages to Gokal Singh, who, however, refused to pay quit rent and was ejected by Govind Rao Pandit who ultimately gave him Hardoi and 1,500 bighas for maintenance, a small quit-rent being paid

The Rája pays a Government revenue of Rs 4,673

RÁJA GOBIND SINGH, of Beona Born 29th November, 1872
 Residence, Beona, pargana Kunch

This is the only Bundela Chief in this district. The family state that the title was conferred in the year 1746, by the Mahrattas, after the defeat of the Bundelas by the combined forces of the Peshwa and Nawáb Khán Bangash of Farukhabad. They also obtained in jágír the estate of Dubko.

The Rája is the son of the late Rája Parachat, who died on the 3rd March, 1878. He pays a jama of Rs. 450.

Kumaun.—RÁJWAR PUSHKAR PÁL, of Askot. Born 1843. Heir, his son, Lala Gujaindar Singh, born 29th September, 1857. Residence, Askot, Kumaun.

The Rájwar (or Rájbar) is a Surajbansi Rájput, and traces his descent in 221 generations from Sri Uttapannapatra, the founder of the solar dynasty. The family is a younger branch of that of the Rájas of Katyuri, Rájbar being the name which was given to the heir-apparent among the Katyuris, who held sway over Kumaun before the Chand Rájas deprived them of their kingdom.

The Katyuris traced back their origin to Joshimath in Garhwál, whence they emigrated, probably owing to religious dissensions. Abhaya Deva, 49th in descent from Salivahana Deva, was the first to leave the Katyur Valley for Askot at the time of the decline of the Katyuri power. He changed his title from '*dera*' to '*pála*', because the former belonged to the branch ruling in Katyur. When Rudra Chand took possession of Askot, he allowed the Rájbar of Askot to retain his patrimony as zamíndár. At the time of Mr. Batten's settlement the Rájwar was treated as a zamíndár; but on representing the political importance of maintaining the Rájwar's position, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased (G. O. No. 1950A, dated 11th September, 1873) to sanction his retaining the whole taluqa of Askot on the terms on which he had previously held his 84 villages, *i.e.*, the Rájwar may increase the cultivation to his own profit and make such arrangements as he thinks advantageous to the taluqa, but cannot interfere with the permanent tenants' possessions recorded in the *phánts*.

The rule of primogeniture prevails, and it has hitherto been assumed that so long as the Rājbari provides in a suitable manner for his clan, he is himself entitled to the full enjoyment of all the profits and privileges accruing from the estates.

For pedigree, see page 531, Gazetteer, North-Western Provinces, Vol. XI.

The Rājwar is an Honorary Magistrate, with 2nd class powers.

The estates consist of 142 villages paying Rs. 1,250 revenue to Government, they are situated north of Shor on the banks of the Kali river and extend as far as Darma.

Tardī—RĀJA HARI RĀJ SINGH, of Kāshīpur Born 1807, married a daughter of Cupendra Bikram Shah of Nepal Heir, his son, Kunwar Uday Raj Singh, aged 6 years Residence, Kashīpur

This family is connected with that of the Chand Rājas of Kumaun, being descended from Pahīr Singh, the offspring of Baz Bahadur Singh, Rāja of Kumān (1638—78), by a dancing-woman Under the quasi caste name of Rāotela are included both the legitimate and illegitimate junior members of the Chand family In the time of Rāja Dip Chand of Kumaun (1748—77), Mohan Singh, grandson of Pahīr Singh, became Bākshi or head of the army he eventually seized and imprisoned Rāja Dip Chand and on the death of the latter in prison in 1777 proclaimed himself Rāja under the title of Mohan Chand He himself was killed in 1788 by Harak Deb Joshi, who again was driven out by Lal Singh, brother of Mohan Singh, with the aid of Faiz ullah Khān of Rāmpur Mahendra Singh, son of Mohan Singh, was installed as Rāja by Lal Singh, who claimed for him the protection of the Nawāb of Oudh, as recognised owner of the Tarāi

In 1790, however, the Gurkhāls from Kathmandu invaded Kumaun and defeated the forces of Mahendra Singh, who fled with his uncle, Lal Singh, to Kota and fixed upon Kilpuri as his head quarters, where he endeavoured to enlist troops for an attack upon Kumaun Hearing this, the Gurkhāl General, Amar

Singh Thapa, marched on Kilpuri and thus deprived the Kumaunis of their only rallying point. Mahendra Singh and his partisans, deprived of every acre of land that they could lay claim to, fled to the Oudh Subáhdár, and representing that the tract from which the Gurkháli had ousted them formed a part of the Tarái which of right belonged to the Nawáb, requested his aid in recovering it from the Gurkhális. A war with Nepál would probably have resulted, had not the good offices of Mr. Cherry promoted an understanding by which the Gurkhális agreed to yield up all pretensions to the low country. At the same time provision was made for the retention by the exiled family, of some doubtful tenure of a portion of the Tarái for their subsistence. Mahendra Singh retired first to Rudrpur and then to Kilpuri ; but owing to bad management this pargana was reduced to a swamp and was rendered so unhealthy that on the petition of the representatives of the family to the British Government, it was exchanged for the confirmation of possession in taluqa Chachait in the Pilibhit district.

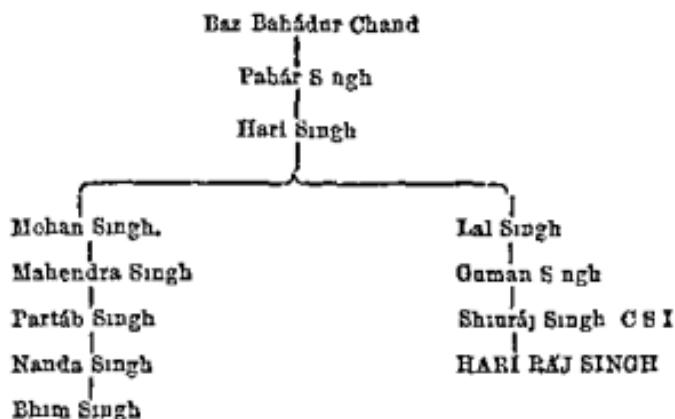
Kunwar Partáb Singh, son of Mahendra Singh, sued his uncle, Lal Singh, for a share in Chachait ; but his claim was dismissed. He then petitioned the Government, who gave him Rs. 250 per mensem in 1820. Partáb Singh's claim to Bazpur was also negatived. Lal Singh had held possession as the head of the family and retained it, and the grant was confirmed by the British Government to Guman Singh, son of Rája Lal Singh, on 17th August, 1828. In the Governor-General's sanad Guman Singh is styled Rája ; and although there has never been any separate formal recognition of the title, it has always been acknowledged. Rája Shiuráj Singh, C.S.I., Guman Singh's son, was rewarded for his services and loyalty to the Government during the rebellion. His muáfi and zamíndári estates yielded him an income of Rs. 80,000 per annum. In 1866 Shiuráj Singh was allowed to exchange Chachait for Barhapura, the forfeited estate of the Nawáb of Afzalgarh, in pargana Rehar of the Bijnor district, which comprised over 57,000 acres of field and woodland, and has been for ever freed of revenue.

The settlement of the family in Káshipur dates from 1840, when a plot of land was granted by the Pande zamindárs, on which the present residence of the Rája was built since then the proprietary right in 18 or 20 villages in the pargana has been acquired

Raja Shiuráj Singh was succeeded on his death on 10th October, 1886, by his son, Hari Ráj Singh

Raja Hari Ráj Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class

Pedigree



III.—RAJAS AND NAWABS BEARING TITLES GIVEN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Dehra Dún.—RÁJA RANBHIR SINGH. Born 17th May, 1852. Residence, Dehra Dún.

This family are Sikh Brahmans. Ranbhir Singh is the son of Rája Lal Singh, who was the last prime minister of Mahárája Ranjit Singh of Lahore, and was ordered to Dehra on the annexation of the Panjáb. Rája Lal Singh behaved well during the mutiny of 1857-58. Ranbhir Singh enjoys a monthly allowance of Rs. 750 from the Government, and the title of Rája was conferred upon him as a personal distinction by the Government of India (Notification No. 2528, Foreign Department—Political, dated the 15th September, 1875).

The Rája owns five villages in Dehra Dún, paying a revenue of Rs. 746. He is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

Meerut.—NAWÁB SAYYID AHMAD SHAH, of Sardhana. Born 1st January, 1835. Residence, Sardhana.

The family are Muswi or Mashadi Sayyids, descended from Hayat Ali Musa Raza, and originally resided at Paghman, 6 kos from Kábul. On account of services rendered to Alexander Burnes in his Kábul Mission and subsequently to the English in their retreat from Kábul, they were expelled from Kabul and settled at Sardhana.

For services during the mutiny the title of Nawáb was conferred on Ján Fishan Khán, the head of the family. The Commissioner of Meerut reported as follows regarding him:—

“ Sayyid Muhammad Ján Fishan, Khán Sahib, who already enjoys a life pension of Rs. 1,000 a month for saving the Kábul prisoners, took the Government side at once, and in a most decided

manner, on the mutiny occurring at Meerut. At the Commissioner's request he immediately raised a party of horse which has done good service, composed of his dependents and followers, and led by his relatives and himself Ján Fishan Khán went with General Wilson's force to the Hindan, and was present in both actions, and thence to Delhi. He remained with the head quarters camp before Delhi till the city was taken. His men were then employed in keeping order in Delhi. When all at Delhi was quiet he returned to his home at Sardhana, where, in the mean time, his followers left there had invariably assisted the Government officials."

The original letter regarding the conferment of a title on Jan Fishan Khán ran as follows —

"In addition to the rewards already bestowed on this gentleman, it is recommended that the title of Nawab, with a suitable *Milat* be bestowed upon him. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the eminent services of Jan Fishan Khan render him deserving of this additional favour at the hands of Government. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to confer upon him the title of Nawab Bahádur, the usual *sanad* for which is herewith enclosed."

Nawáb Ján Fishan Khán died in 1864, and his eldest surviving son, Muhammad Ali Sháh, was recognised by the other sons as the head of the family, and received the title of Nawab.

Muhammad Ali Sháh died in 1874, leaving male issue, but was succeeded by his eldest surviving brother, Sayyid Ali Sháh, to whom the pension was paid as representative of the family. The title of Nawab was conferred on Sayyid Ali Sháh as a personal distinction (*vide* No 1422P, Foreign Department, dated 13th June, 1876.)

Sayyid Ali Sháh died in 1880, and was succeeded by his brother, Sayyid Ahmad Sháh, to whom the title was continued for life (Notification No 1180G, dated 6th November, 1882)

The family have estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 39,000 per annum, in Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar.

NAWÁB AHMAD-ULLAH KHÁN. Born 16th December, 1827. Residence, Meerut.

This family claims descent from Nawáb Dádán Khán, a Governor of the Panjáb. One of the most illustrious ancestors of the family was Nawáb Muhammad Khán, who, on account of his loyal services, received the title of "Khyrāndesh Khán" from the Emperor Alamgír, and his descendants were known by similar titles. Nawáb Ahmad-ullah Khán served Government as a Patrol in the Customs Department for 28 years. In 1877, his appointment coming under reduction, he retired on a pension of Rs. 169 per mensem. During the mutiny he received a bullet wound in the forehead and was twice robbed of his personal property by the rebels: he carried out satisfactorily the work entrusted to him. He is Vice-President of the Meerut Municipal and District Boards, and is conspicuous among his fellow-citizens for the great interest he displays in all matters concerning their advancement. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class. He was granted the title of Nawáb, as a personal distinction, by Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 686I., dated the 26th February, 1885.

The Nawáb owns several houses in the Meerut City, and shares in a few villages paying a revenue of Rs. 621. His net annual income is about Rs. 8,000.

Bulandshahr.—NAWÁB MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA SIR MUHAMMAD FAIZ ALI KHÁN, KHÁN BAHÁDUR, K.C.S.I., of Pahásu. Born 16th August, 1821 : has issue, Muhammad Fayáz Ali Khán, aged about 34. Residence, Pahásu.

The ancestors of this Lálkhani family were Badgujars, who settled in the Bulandshahr district about 1185. Partab Singh, their leader, who was invited by Prithiráj, the Chauhán ruler of

Delhi to assist him against the Chandels, settled subsequently at Pahásu, where he rapidly acquired great power, after marrying a daughter of the Dor Rája of Kol, with whom he received a dowry of 150 villages. Eleventh in descent from Partap Singh came Lal Singh, who was a great favourite of the Emperor Akbar, and received from him the name of Lal Khán; hence this branch of the family is known by the name Lalkhán. Salivahan, a son of Lal Khán, received from Sháh Jahán in 1649 proprietary rights in 64 villages around Pahásu, which was formed into a pargana known as Salivahanpur. During the reign of Aurangzeb the family became Musalmáns, and in 1774 Sháh Alam granted to Nahar Ali Khán the taluqa of Pitampur. During the Mahratta occupation Nahar Ali Khán opposed General Perron, and his estates were confiscated and conferred upon his nephew, Dundi Khan. Both of these men opposed the British in 1803, and their estates were confiscated. Dundi Khan was, however, pardoned, and his son, Ramast Khan, was confirmed in his possessions. Ramast, however, again rebelled and his estates were conferred upon Mardan Ali Khan, a nephew of Nahar Ali Khan, who had sided with the British. Nahar Ali Khan had previously conferred upon Mardan Ali Khan the village of Chitari.

Mardan Ali Khan extended his property by judicious purchases, and on his death left to his five sons about 124 villages in Bulandshahr and 60 in Muttra and Aligarh. The widow of one son took the majority of the villages in the Muttra district, and the remaining four sons founded the Danpur, Dharmpur, Pahásu, and Chhatari estates. The Pahásu estate was founded by Murad Ali Khan, son of Mardan Ali Khan, who was admitted in 1851 to the proprietary settlement of Pahásu.

He was succeeded by his four sons, who partitioned the estate. Of these one is Sir Faiz Ali Khan.

During the mutiny Sir Faiz Ali Khan behaved with conspicuous loyalty. The Magistrate's report is as follows —

"At the commencement of the outbreak Indarjit, Thikur, of Khera, raised the standard of revolt and collected a great number

of malcontents about him. Murad Ali attacked and captured him and sent him in to Aligarh, where he was to have been hanged; but the evening on which his execution was to have taken place the troops at that station mutinied, the authorities had to flee, and Indarjit escaped, but died shortly after of fever, to which disease Murad Ali himself has since fallen victim; he has left some sons, the eldest of whom, Faiz Ali Khán, is the Paymaster and Commander-in-Chief of the Jaipur forces. This man has behaved very well, and succeeded in rescuing the families of European Government officials belonging to the Customs Department in Gurgaon. He also rendered himself very useful to Messrs. Harvey and Money of the Civil Service, when they were in great straits from the mutiny of the Bharatpur troops, with whom they were deputed. On the death of his father he came to his home on leave, and brought with him a number of troops, whom he at once placed at the Magistrate's disposal, and who have been found most useful in guarding the gháts. He has also supplied men to assist in guarding the jail."

Sir Faiz Ali was rewarded for his services in the mutiny with villages assessed at Rs. 4,000 per annum, of which one-fourth of the revenue was remitted for life. He also received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000, and the personal title of Khán Bahádur (Notification No. 5656, dated 16th September, 1859).

The titles of Nawáb Mumtaz-ud-daula were conferred by Notification No. 1619, dated 9th September, 1870, upon Faiz Ali Khán as a personal distinction. By sanad dated 12th January, 1881, these titles were made hereditary.

The Nawáb was created in 1876 a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He has been employed as minister to His Highness the Mahárája of Jaipur, and also as Superintendent of the Kota State. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

The estates, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 47,994, lie in Mainpuri, Aligarh, and Muttra. The Nawáb also possesses

revenue free lands in Bulandshahr and a jagir in Jaipur yielding Rs 17,000 Pahasu, formerly assessed at Rs 4 100, was redeemed by the Nawâb on payment of Rs 1,40 000

Pedigree

Kunwar Pratap Singh (in time of Prithvirâj)

Lal Singh Khân (in time of Akbar)

Itimad Rae (in time of Aurangzeb)

Mardan Ali Khan of Chitari 1807

Hussein Ali Khan of Sadabadi	Vazir Ali Khan daughter Masud Ali Khan of Dâupur	Zaber Ali Khan	Abdur Rab Khan	Abdul lab Khan	SIR FAIZ ALI KHÂN KCSI	Murad Ali Khan	Irshad Ali Khan	Adau =Yakub Ali Khan of Ambala	MAHMUD ALI KHÂN OF CHITARI
s p	of Dâupur	A	Rab man Khan	Khân of Dharmpur		Khan	Khan	Abdullah	

NAWÂB MUHAMMAD MAHMUD ALI KHÂN, KHÂV BAHÂDUR, of Chitari Born 9th October, 1826 Residence Chitari

The Nawâb belongs to the same family as Nawâb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan, of Pahasu (*Vide* pages 87—90)

He is the son of Mardan Ali Khan, and received a large estate from his father, to which Malagarh, with a khilat of Rs 1,000, was added for services during the mutiny many villages also were purchased, making over 42 villages in Bulandshahr alone In the Aligarh district as well the family possess large estates in parganas Koil, Murthal, Khair, and Hâthras A total revenue of Rs 92,078 is paid

The title of Nawâb was conferred on Muhammad Ali Khan as a personal distinction for life at the Assemblage held at Delhi

on the 1st January, 1877, in honor of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty (Notification No. 21D.C.P., dated the 1st January, 1877). He had already received the title of Khán Bahádúr as a personal distinction for loyalty and good services during the rebellion (Notification No. 5656, dated 16th September, 1859.)

Agra.—RÁJA LACHMAN SINGH. Born 19th October, 1826. Residence, Bulandshahr.

The family are Rájputs of the Jadon tribe. The Rája's fore-fathers were residents of the town of Karemna in Rájputána. About 130 years ago, when the Rao of Macheri (Alwar) and the Rája of Bharatpur were at war, Karemna became the bone of contention. Lachman Singh's great-grandfather, Kalyán Singh, cast in his lot with Bharatpur. The Rao in a night raid burnt the town and massacred the inhabitants. The Bharatpur Chief, however, gave the refugees protection. The Rája's grandfather's eldest brother was a few years afterwards appointed *Fotchdár* of pargana Ruphas by the Rája of Bharatpur. The former *Fotchdár* poisoned him, and the Rája's grandfather, then a minor, left Bharatpur and took service in Scindia's army. He died at Aligarh a few months before the assault of that fort by the British. His sons took up their residence at Agra, where they purchased proprietary shares in three villages close to the city.

The present Rája entered the service of Government as Translator in the North-Western Provinces Secretariat Office in 1847. For his services in the cause of education and during the mutiny he was promoted to a Deputy Collectorship. A *khilat* of Rs. 2,000 was also conferred on him, besides the proprietary title to a patch of muñsi land in the village of Ghatwásin in the Agra district. The Rája has devoted his leisure to the translation of various official works, and to the compilation of the Statistical Memoir of the Bulandshahr district. He owns five villages and shares in 16 others, paying a revenue of Rs. 7,729.

The title of Rája was conferred on Lachman Singh as a personal distinction for life at the Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877, in honour of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty (Notification No 111 D C P, dated the 1st January, 1877)

Aligarh — RÁJA HAR NARAYAN SINGH, of Hathras Born 7th December, 1864 Residence, Brindaban, Muttra

The following account of the family is based on a note by Mr F S Growse —

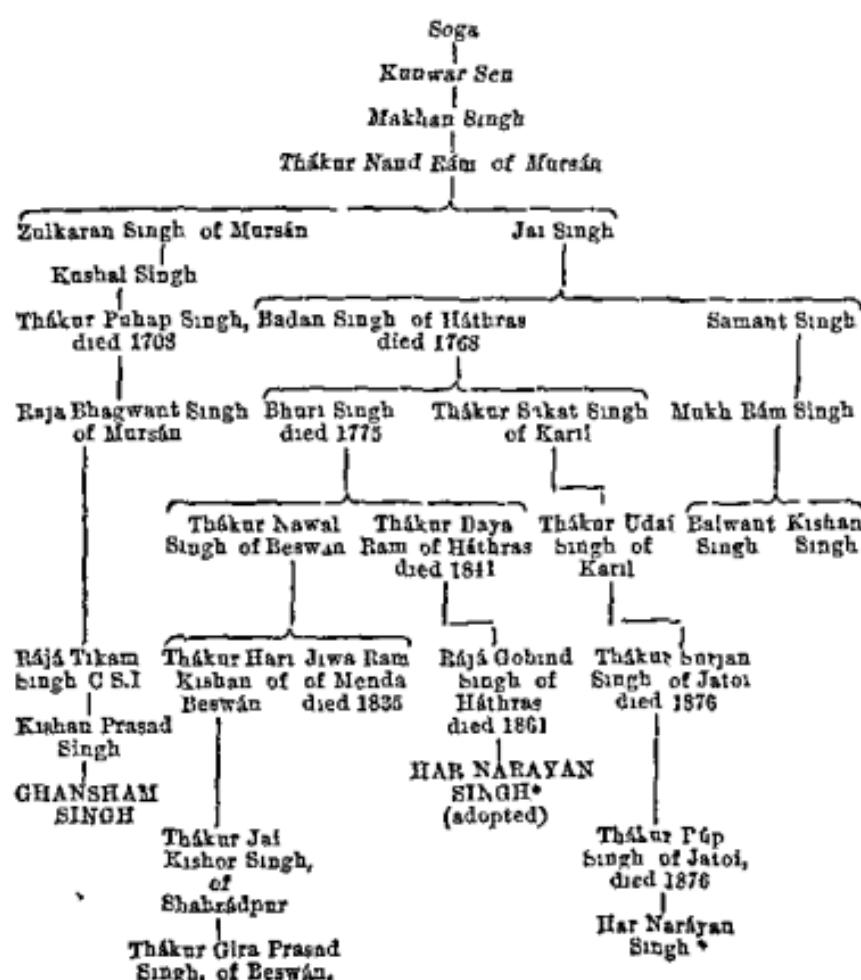
About the year 1600 a Ját, by name Makhan, came from Rajputana and settled in the neighbourhood of Mursan His great-grandson, Thakur Nand Ram, died in 1696, leaving 14 sons, of whom it is necessary to mention two only, viz., Zullaran Singh and Jai Singh The great grandson of the former was Raja Bhagwant Singh, who held the fort of Mursan when the district came under British rule in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Tikam Singh, CSI The great grandson of the latter, viz., of Jai Singh, was Thakur Daya Ram, who established himself as an independent chief in his stronghold of Hathras Daya Rám and Bhagwant Singh had from the beginning shown a refractory spirit in the payment of Government revenue The climax of Daya Rám's recusancy was his refusal to surrender four men charged with murder A force was despatched under Major General Marshall against Daya Rám and his ally, Bhagwant Singh The fort of Hathras, said to be one of the strongest in the country, was invested on the 21st February, 1817, and on the 1st March following fire was opened on the fort from forty-five mortars and three breaching batteries of heavy guns At the close of the day a magazine in the fort exploded and caused such damage that Daya Rám abandoned the place in the night, and it was forthwith dismantled, as well as the neighbouring fort of Mursán Daya Rám's property was confiscated, but he was allowed a pension of Rs 1,000 a month for his personal maintenance

On his death in 1841 he was succeeded by his son, Thákur Gobind Singh, who, at the time of the mutiny in 1857, held only a portion of one village, Shálgarh, and that merely in mortgage. He identified himself in every way thoroughly with the cause of the British Government, and by his family influence and his own energetic action was able to render such exceedingly valuable service that on the suppression of the disturbances he not only received the sum of Rs. 50,000 in cash as compensation for losses, sustained at the hands of the rebel leader, Nasim-ullah at Koil, and by the plunder of his dwelling-house with all his ancestral heirlooms at Brindaban, but he was further rewarded by the grant of a landed estate and the title of Rája, the *sanad*, signed by Lord Canning, being dated the 25th of June, 1858. He married Ráni Sahib Kunwar, a daughter of Chaudhri Charan Singh, and sister of Chaudhri Ratan Singh, maternal uncle of Mahárája Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur. At the time of her husband's decease in 1861 she had by him an infant son, who, however, died very soon after the father. As this event had been anticipated, the Rája had authorised the Ráni to adopt a son, and she elected for the purpose Har Narayan Singh (the present Rája), the son of Thákur Rúp Singh of Jatoi, and a descendant, like the Ráju, of Thákur Nand Rám's son, Jai Singh. The adoption was opposed by Kesri Singh, the son of Nek Rám, who was the illegitimate offspring of Thákur Daya Rám. But the claim that he advanced on behalf of his own sons, Sher Singh and Balwant Singh, was rejected by the Judge of Agra in his order, dated November, 1872, and his view of the case was afterwards upheld by the High Court on appeal. At the Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877, in honor of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty, Rája Gobind Singh's title was formally continued to Har Narayan Singh as a personal distinction for life (Notification No. 11D.C.P., dated the 1st January, 1877).

The estates consist—*1st*, of the *zamíndári* of the township of Koil and some shops and gardens at Háthras, in the Aligarh district, valued at Rs. 30,000; *2ndly*, of eight confiscated Gujar

villages in the Chhâta and Kosi parganas of the Muttra district, now assessed at over Rs 10,000, and 3rdly, five villages in the Bulandshahr district, assessed at Rs 7,000. Râja Har Narayan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.

Pedigree



Etah.—RÁJA SHANKAR SINGH, Bahádúr, of Biltám. Born 1843. Residence, Biltám, Etah.

This family are Kayasths. During the mutiny Rája Dilsukh Rao did good service to Government, in acknowledgment of which confiscated villages, assessed at Rs. 15,000 revenue, were bestowed upon him, and he also received the title of Rája Bahádúr and a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000. The *sanaad* bestowing the title is dated 20th May, 1859. Under the orders of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 10SG.P., dated 4th May, 1880, the title of Rája Bahádúr enjoyed by the deceased has been continued to his son, Shankar Singh.

The family now possesses 31 villages in parganas Etah Sakit, Marchra, Biltám, Azamnagar, and Nidhpur. These estates pay a Government revenue of Rs. 27,294.

The Rája is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, and has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

Bijnor.—RÁJA SHIAM SINGH, of Tájpur. Born 18th June, 1857. Residence, Tájpur.

This family are Taga Brahmans, a tribe found exclusively in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Meerut, and Moradabad, the cluster of adjoining districts forming the extreme north-west of the North-Western Provinces. The first known ancestor of the family was Balrám Singh, who acquired the estate of Azimpur, in pargana Bashta, and settled upon it. He and his son, Rám Kishan, added to the property, and the latter bought the estate of Tájpur, where he fixed his residence. His son, Kidha Singh, further extended the family estates, and having rendered valuable services to the British Government on the first occupation of the province, received the estate of Gopalpur in recognition of his services. The next successor, Jiraj Singh, died young, and was succeeded by his son, Partáb Singh. During the mutiny Partáb Singh's conduct was eminently loyal. The Collector of Bijnor reports as follows:—

"After the news of the Meerut outbreak, Partab Singh paid into the treasury Rs 16,500 of revenue on account of the May instalment. On my calling for men and sawárs he sent me well accoutred and efficient men, who behaved extremely well. After our departure he stoutly refused to pay revenue to the rebel Nawáb of Najsbabad, requiring him to produce his authority for collecting it, and when the Chaudhris of Sherlot had been dispossessed by the rebels he and the other principal Hindus attacked and turned them out.

"After Muhammad Khán had been driven out of Bijnor, Partáb Singh raised a number of men for the protection of that place and the restoration of British authority. When funds were urgently required at Nainí Tal in August, Chaudhri Partáb Singh collected Rs 5,000, of which he subscribed Rs 1,500 himself, and despatched this sum to the Commissioner, his own retainers conveying it."

In various other ways Partáb Singh showed his loyalty and zeal. In reward he was invested with the title of Rája, and the Governor General granted him the estate of Tíjpur revenue-free for his own life, and on half revenue for the next life, together with confiscated villages assessed at Rs 2,500, and a *Khilat* of Rs 10,000. Partáb Singh died in 1873, and the title of Rája Bahadur was conferred upon his eldest son Kunwar Jagat Singh, as a personal distinction, by Notification No 2913P, dated the 23rd December, 1873.

Raja Jagat Singh died on the 11th June, 1885. The title of Raja was conferred on the 7th December, 1888 (Notification No 4770I), as a personal distinction, on his brother, Shiam Singh, who has been most energetic in the promotion of agricultural improvements.

The estates, of which the present Rája owns one-third, pay a Government revenue of Rs 82,759, and lie in parganas Dhám-pur, Seohára, Nihtaur, Chándpur, Burpur, Bashta, Nagina, Bar-hapura, Afzalgarh, Dáránagar, and Akbarabad.

The Rája is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class.

Moradabad.—RÁJA JAI KISHAN DÁS, BAHÁDUR, C.S.I. Born 24th November, 1832. Residence, Moradabad.

This family are Chaube Bráhmans. Rája Jai Kishan Dás is the brother of Chaube Ghanshám Dás, who, after having served Government as a Tahsídár in Háthras and Koil, retired before 1857, having become paralytic and blind. On the outbreak of the mutiny, Ghanshám Dás, despite his infirmities, exerted himself and incited his people to assist the Government and rendered valuable aid. He was surprised and slain by the rebels at Kás-ganj, where he had stationed himself for the purpose of watching the gháts of the Ganges. His two brothers, Jai Kishan Dás and Mohan Lal, had loyally supported him, and were both rewarded. The former obtained his present title, a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000, and lands assessed at Rs. 10,000, with partial remissions of revenue for his own life and that of his immediate successor. The family is said to have come from Muttra in the reign of Ala-ud-din Ghori. Their ancestors killed the Kázi of that place and fled into what is now called the Etah district, where a branch of them is believed to be settled still. Rája Jai Kishan Dás is at present Deputy Collector at Bareilly. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

The title of Rája was conferred, as a personal distinction, on Jai Kishan Dás for services rendered during the rebellion. (Notification No. 150, dated 18th January, 1860.)

RÁJA KISHAN KUMAR, of Sahaspur. Born 25th December, 1848. Heir, his son, Kunwar Ráj Kumar, aged 13 years. Residence, Sahaspur.

The founder of this Khattri family is said to have come from the Panjáb and settled in Moradabad in the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, by whom the title of Rai was conferred on him. On the cession of Rohilkhand, Rai Atma Rám, great-grandfather of Rája Kishan Kumar, was *chakladár* of Bijnor: and subsequently he entered the service of the British Government.

Rai Pardaman Kishan, father of Rája Kishan Kumar, behaved loyally during the disturbances of 1857 58, assisting the English officers who had taken refuge at Naini Tal by sending them money and information. In consideration of these services he was rewarded by a grant of estates paying Rs 4,000 land revenue.

Rája Kishan Kumar is an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class. He received a medal at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and a *Mulat* at the Darbar held at Agra by the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner on the 10th February, 1879. The title of Rája was granted as a personal distinction, by Notification No 160G P, dated 24th May, 1882.

Rája Kishan Kumar owns in whole and part 181 villages in the Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun and Taráí districts, assessed to a revenue of Rs 55 000. With the exception of shares in 19 villages which have been acquired by purchase, all the property is hereditary.

Bareilly — RÁJA SHAMA CHARAN MISR Born 14th June, 1861
Heir, his cousin Misr Harcharan Lal born 29th October, 1867
Residence, Bareilly

This family are Kanaujya Bráhmans. The title of Rája and an estate paying a Government revenue of Rs 15 000 were granted to the present Rája's grandfather, Misr Baijnáth, an influential and wealthy banker of Bareilly, for services rendered to the State during the mutiny of 1857. Misr Baijnáth died in 1867 at Bareilly, and in reporting this event to the Government, the Commissioner of the Division wrote as follows —

"Rája Misr Baijnath was a loyal and faithful subject of the British Government, and his name is widely known throughout the North Western Provinces in connection with his noble conduct during the disturbances of 1857 58, when he exposed himself to much suffering and hardship by his determined opposition to the rebel authorities, his steadfast faith in the ultimate restoration of the British power, and his persistent efforts to send relief and

assistance to all of our countrymen who were in danger during that period."

The *sanad* ran as follows:—

"Sanad granted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, conferring the title of Rája and certain mudí villages on Rao Misr Baijnáth, Sahúkár of Bareilly,—dated Fort William, the 19th April, 1861.

"Whereas in consideration of the pecuniary aid rendered by you to Mr. Edwards and others, the protection afforded by you to European ladies and children at the risk of your life, and other eminent services performed by you during the disturbances, the title of Rao was granted to you by the British Government. Now, as a mark of further approbation, the title of Rája, together with a jágir of twenty-one villages (specified in a separate paper), yielding an annual income of Rs. 15,037, is bestowed on you in substitution of the lands already granted for your loyal conduct in the mutiny by letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division, No. 1149, dated 8th December, 1858. This grant is conferred in perpetuity for the support of the dignity of the person who may hold the position of head in your family and the title of Rája. The present *sanad* is issued with the condition that the right of inheritance of the estate and of succession to the title is limited to your male lineal descendants; that no alienation is made of any part of the grant; and that the income from the estate is not diverted from the real purpose, viz., the maintenance of the dignity of the title of Rája. The jágir will be continued to your heirs for so long as they bear a good character and behave well."

On the death of Rája Misr Baijnáth, the continuance of the title to his grandson, Kalka Parshad, was sanctioned in letter No. 1259 from Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 19th December, 1867, and on the death of Rája Kalka Parshad, his son, Shama Charan Misr, the present Rája, succeeded under G. O. No. ¹⁶² IV—98, dated 20th August, 1884.

The estates paying a Government revenue of Rs 3,575, lie in parganas Karor, Bisalpur, Nawábganj, Aonla, and Baheri

Allahabad—RÁJA BANSPAT SINGH, of Barah Born 1834 Residence, Barah

This family are Baghel Rájputs, and claim to be descended from Bagheshdeo of Gujerat. The Rewah Raja and Barah Rája are of the same family. Banspat Singh succeeded his father, Chhatrpat Singh, in 1854. The title was granted, as a personal distinction, for services rendered by Banspat Singh during the mutiny (Foreign Department No 4867, dated 30th November, 1858). The Rája supported the police, escorted the revenue collections and proceeded in December, 1857, with 1,000 men to rid pargana Khairagarh of a formidable band of rebels who had gathered there.

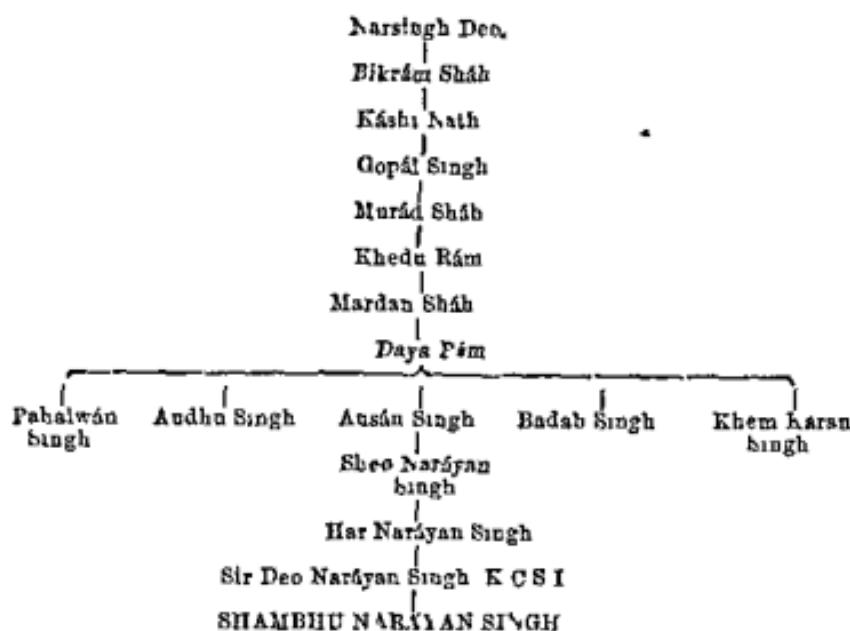
The estates lie in parganas Barah and Arail district Allahabad, and pay a Government revenue of Rs 73,000.

Benares—RÁJA SHAMBHU NARAYAN SINGH, of Sayyidpur Bhitari Born 1839 Residence, Benares

This family are Bhuinhár Brahmans clan Gautam, of the same family as the Maháraja of Benares. Their ancestor, Mardan Sahai, was Talúqdár of Auradpur in the year 1704. His son, Daya Rám, succeeded to the property and acquired other landed property. In 1736, when Balwant Singh succeeded to the Benares ráj, Babu Ausán Singh, son of Babu Daya Rám, was appointed his principal officer. In 1767 Chet Singh became Rája, and shortly afterwards Babu Ausán Singh, having mortally offended the Rája by declining to eat with him on account of his illegitimacy, was obliged to flee for his life and seek protection from the Government. At the recommendation of Lord Hastings, Babu Ausán Singh received from Raja Chet Singh pargana Sayyidpur Bhitari as a mušfi, and the family is thenceforward known as rāis (noble) of Sayyidpur Bhitari. In the battle of 1781, between the Government and Rája Chet Singh, Babu Ausán

Singh sided with the former, and after the escape of the Rája he was entrusted with the management of the Benares estates on the part of the Government. Bábú Ausín Singh died in 1800, and his eldest son, Bábú Sheo Naráyan Singh, received from the Governor-General a *khilat* of investiture. In the disturbances of 1811 Bábú Sheo Naráyan Singh rendered good service and received another *khilat*. In 1828 the jágír of Sayyidpur Bhitari was resumed under Regulation II of 1819. In 1830 Bábú Sheo Naráyan Singh died, and his eldest son, Bábú Har Naráyan Singh, succeeded to the property. Under Government orders, dated 29th June, 1830, 14th February, 1831, and 19th October, 1837, one-fourth of the net collections of pargana Sayyidpur Bhitari was assigned as a pension in lieu of the jágír. The total amount of the annual pension secured to the ex-jágírdár by this arrangement was Rs. 36,322. The settlement was declared perpetual by order of the Governor-General in 1839.

Bábú Har Naráyan Singh died in May, 1846, and his eldest son, Deo Naráyan Singh, received the *khilat* of investiture on the 11th of August, 1846. He obtained a *khilat* and the title of Rao Bahádur for services rendered in the disturbances of 1853. In the mutiny he rendered good service by succouring the missionary fugitives and placing all his resources at the disposal of the authorities. He was rewarded with the title of Rája, a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000, and a further perpetual and heritable grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum from the revenues of Sayyidpur Bhitari. In the Darbár held at Agra in 1866 Rája Deo Naráyan Singh was honored with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He died on the 28th of August, 1870, and his son, Shambhu Naráyan Singh, received from Government on the 13th of January, 1871, a *khilat* and the title of Rája as a personal distinction in recognition of the high character and eminent services of his father (Notification No. 79P., dated 13th January, 1871). The Rája possesses estates in the Benares, Gházipur, and Jaunpur districts, upon which he pays a revenue of Rs. 37,000 to Government. He has been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts.

Pedigree

RAJA SIVA PRASID, C S I Born 1823 Heir, his son Kunwar Suchet Prasad, aged about 33 Residence, Benares

The Raja, Oswal Baisya by caste, is descended from the same family as Jagat Seth of Murshidabad. The Raja's grandfather, Dal Chand, on his two cousins being killed by the Nawab of Murshidabad, fled to Benares under the protection of the British Government. Dal Chand's son was Uttam Chand, and his grandson is Raja Siva Prasid. The Raja possesses nine villages, paying a revenue of Rs 4,005, in pargana Dehat Amanat of the Benares district, and some waste land in the Gorakhpur district. He was for many years an Inspector of Schools, and is a distinguished author. He is a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

In 1874 he received the title of Raja

"No 710P, Foreign Department (Political),—dated Fort William, the 20th March, 1874 —In recognition of the services

rendered to Government by Bábu Siva Prasáda, C.S.I., Inspector of Schools in the Benares Circle, North-Western Provinces, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer upon him the title of 'Rája' as a personal distinction."

The Rája was for some time a member of the Legislative Council of India.

The title was declared hereditary by Foreign Department Notification No. 8141., dated 16th February, 1887.

Jhánsi.—RÁJA ATMARÁM BABA, BAHÁDUR, of Gursarai.
Born 1831. Residence, Gursarai, pargana Garotha.

The Rája is a Dakhani Pandit (Maharastra Bráhman), whose family settled in Gursarai under the Peshwa. Kesho Rao Dinkar, father of the present Rája, was the second son of Dinkar Rao Ana, who was sent from Pína, after the death of Gobind Rao Bundela (Subahdár of Jalaun), to manage the Jalaun district and other territories belonging to the Peshwa in Bundelkhand, and to whom the Gursarai estate was given in jágir. On the demise of Gobind Rao, the adopted son of Lachmi Bai, the widow of Bala Rao, without heirs, in 1841, Rája Kesho Rao Dinkar claimed to be allowed to succeed to the Jalaun estate; but his claims were not admitted. He, however, held the Gursarai estate, consisting of sixty-three villages, at a quit-rent of Rs. 22,500 a year. The following account, given by the Commissioner of Jhánsi, shows the services which the late Rája rendered to Government during the mutiny :—

" In June, 1857, a few days after the outbreak at Jhánsi, the Jalaun district also became somewhat unsettled. On the 10th, two sons of the Gursarai Chief, who had offered the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Brown, aid, arrived at Jalaun with several hundred men and some guns, and on the same day Captain Brown also proceeded to that place, and having met the sons and assured himself of their good intentions, addressed a letter to the Gursarai Chief, Kesho Rao, requesting him to afford every

assistance in preserving order in the district. On the 11th or 12th June, Captain Brown abandoned the district and proceeded to Agra. The control over the district remained with the Gur saraí Chief, in which, on the 6th July, 1857, he was confirmed by the Commissioner of Jabbalpur, subject to the approval of Government.

"The Chief carried on the administration of the district with the exception of Kachhwagarh and pargana Duboh up to the end of October, 1857 when he was expelled by the Gwalior mutineers, and the Tai Bai's son was placed by them on the *gaddi*:

'During the time the Chief held the Jalaun district, he employed under him his five sons, giving the eldest, Sheorám Tantia, the Kálpi pargana, and the rest other tracts to look after.'

"On the arrival of the Gwalior mutineers at Jalaun in October, 1857, they seized the Chief and his four younger sons (Sheoram Tantia was absent at Kálpi), plundered them of every thing they had and actually hung up the old man and his sons with ropes to beams and severely flogged all of them, after this they carried them prisoners to Kálpi where they kept them for a couple of months and then released them keeping however, the youngest son as a hostage. On being released, the Chief and his sons retired to Gursarai.

"On the arrival of Sir Hugh Rose's force before Jhánsi, Rao Kesho Rao at once entered into communication with us. After the fall of Jhánsi a small column under Colonel Orr was detached against the rebels between the Dhasan and Betwa. To this force the Gursarai Chief joined a body of men with two guns under his sons, Sitaram Nana and Jairam Dáda, they were of great assistance to Colonel Orr in procuring supplies and intelligence, and accompanied him in May, 1858, at the battle of Kunch. On the advance of Sir Hugh Rose against Kálpi Jairám Dáda held Kúnch for us with 500 Gursarai men and two guns, the other sons, Atmaram Bába, Sitaram Nána, and Balkishn Bhau by their father's orders, accompanied our force to Kálpi, and exerted

themselves in procuring supplies for numerous followers of the camp. After the fall of Kálpi, Atmarám Bába with 100 Gursarai men and one gun garrisoned Jalaun; he afterwards accompanied Sir Hugh Rose's force to Gwalior, and received from that officer a complimentary certificate. Another son accompanied me with Colonel Orr's force against the rebels, and also rendered assistance.

"On account of the *coup d'état* at Gwalior, the whole of the Jhánsi Division fell into great disorder in June, 1858, and continued so till about October. During this time the Gursarai Chief was of great service to us. The military at Kálpi would not move out from that place, but the Gursarai Chief's men held for us Jalaun and Kúnch until driven out by very superior numbers, suffering much loss.

"Between the Dhasan and Betwa in the Jhánsi district and to the east of the Dhasan in Hamírpur the whole country was up, and the Gursarai Chief alone held out in his fort at Gursarai; at one time he was in considerable danger, and was ultimately relieved by the advance of Colonel Liddell's force across the Betwa in August, 1858. During the time I was with Colonel Liddell's force in that part of the country the Chief had always, acting in concert with us, a body of cavalry and infantry and guns under one of his sons, Atmarám, Jairám Dáda, or Sitarám Nána, and up to the present time, whenever Barjor Singh and Kshatra Singh, or other rebels threaten that part of the country, the Chief has invariably a party out after them under one or other of his sons, and co-operating with the military police. While I now write he has a party out after Barjor Singh.

"The names of the Chief's sons who have behaved well are Jairám Dáda, Atmarám Bába, Sitarám Nána, and Balkishn Bhau."

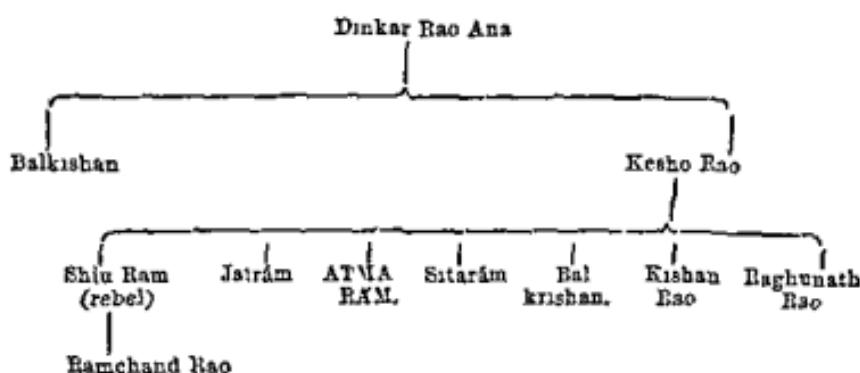
The title of Rája Bahádur was conferred on Kesho Rao for services rendered in the mutiny (Government of India's No. 524, dated 3rd December, 1859), together with a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000, arrears of revenue to the amount of Rs. 33,750 being at the same time remitted.

Rája Kesho Rao died on the 25th October, 1880, and was succeeded as head of the family by his third son, Atmarám, the quit-rent of the estate being raised at the same time to Rs 25,000.

The late Rája was an Honorary Magistrate with civil and revenue powers, and had a limited jurisdiction in his own estates. The powers have been withdrawn from the present Rája.

The title was continued to the present holder for life by Foreign Department letter No 5931, dated 2nd September, 1882.

Pedigree



RAJA SARDÁR SINGH, BAHÁDUR, of Katehra Born 1858

The family are Bundela Thakurs, being descended from a common ancestor with the Mahárája of Orchha's family, and the Jagir was originally granted to an ancestor of the present Chief as a maintenance. Raja Sardar Singh is the nephew of Senapat Singh, who rendered good services in the mutiny. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhánsi reported of Senapat Singh as follows —

"On my arrival at Jhánsi with the forces under Sir Hugh Rose, Rao Senapat at once came in and joined me, since which time he has never ceased using his influence as a Bundela Chief to quiet the country and induce other Chiefs to lay down

their arms. When lately out in the Mau Ránipur direction, Rao Senapat gave me the greatest assistance, and afforded me much local information. He is a sincere well-wisher of Government.

"The villages of Katchra, Dharpura, Ratosa, Kharka, Ghurat, and Barua are at present held rent-free by Rao Senapat for life, and his son, if he has one, is to enjoy the same privilege for his life. He has no son or daughter. He enjoys a pension for life of Rs. 250.

"For these services Senapat Singh received the title of Rája Bahádur, a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000, and certain villages revenue-free. The estate was for some time under the management of the Court of Wards."

From Government of India, Foreign Department, to Government, North-Western Provinces (No. 5870),—dated Fort William, the 26th September, 1859.

"In reply to your letter, dated 7th instant, No. 1222, recommending certain rewards for Rao Senapat, the jágírdár of Katchra, in Jhánsi, during the rebellion, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on the Rao the title of Rája Bahádur, with succession to the son whom in default of natural male issue, he may adopt, and to sanction the grant of a suitable *khilat* of investiture.

"2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to sanction
 Dharpara. | Kharka. the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor
 Ratosa. | Ghurat. that the five other villages noted on the
 Barua. margin which are held by the Rao rent-
 free for life, be continued for one generation beyond his own life
 on the same terms, and at half rates for a generation beyond
 that."

Sardar Singh was succeeded by Ranmast Singh, who died on 10th April, 1877.

With the sanction of the Supreme Government, Balwant Singh, a member of the late Rája's family, was selected to succeed Ranmast Singh; but as his nomination to the title and

estates was not accepted by the male members of the family, the whole question as to appointing a successor had to be carefully considered. During the Lieutenant Governor's tour through Jhánsi in December, 1879, the opportunity was taken of investigating the case thoroughly, and after due consideration, His Honor nominated Sardár Singh, son of Lachman Singh, and cousin to the late Rája Ranmást Singh, as successor to the estate. This nomination was approved by the Government of India, and the personal title of Rája Bahadur was conferred on Sardár Singh by Foreign Department Notification No 2951 P, dated 19th March, 1880. At the same time the privileges attaching to the five villages belonging to the estate were extended to another generation. It was also made a condition that Sardár Singh should continue to the members of the family the allowance at present drawn by each. The Rája and his retainers have been exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Arms Act, other than those referring to cannon, &c.

The family residence is at Katehra in the Mau pargana, and the estates consist of five muñi villages and three zamíndári villages, paying a revenue of Rs 2,156

PART II.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN HOLDING THE TITLES OF MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, SHAMS-UL-ULAMA, RAI, RAO, SARDAR BAHAUDUR, AND KHAN BAHAUDUR.

I.—TITLES CONFERRED BY NATIVE GOVERNMENTS.

Bulandshahr.—RAO UMRAO SINGH, of Kachesar. Born April, 1835. Residence, Kachesar. Heir, his son, Girraj Singh, aged 12 years.

This Ját family belongs to the Dalál *gotra*, and was founded by four brothers, Bhual, Jagram, Jatmal, and Gurwa, who came from Mandoti in Haryana about 200 years ago. The first three settled in Chitsona, pargana Sayana, while Gurwa took possession of lands in pargana Chandausi. Bhual was succeeded by Manjhi Ram, who had two sons, Rai Singh and Chatar Singh, the latter of whom obtained considerable power. He had two sons, Magni Ram and Ramdhan Singh. Both of them joined the Játs of Bhartpur, but Najib-ud-daula secured their allegiance by granting them Kachesar in jágír with the title of Rao and the office of *chormár* or “destroyer of thieves” for the nine surrounding parganas.

Ramdhan succeeded to the estate in 1790, and obtained from Sháh Alam a perpetual lease of parganas Path, Sayana, Thana Farida, and talúqas Datiyana and Sayyidpur, at a yearly revenue of Rs. 40,000. This grant was confirmed by the British Government in 1803. Rao Ramdhan died in prison in Meerut in 1816, and on his death the grant was settled with the original proprietors, but the jágír of Kachesar was granted revenue-free in perpetuity to his son, Rao Fateh Singh, by Lord Moira in the same year.

Fateh Singh died in 1839 after amassing immense wealth and estates, and increasing his talúqa to an enormous extent. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Bahadur Singh, who added 26 villages to the estates. He expressed his intention of leaving his estates

equally to his son Gulab Singh, and a natural son, Amrao Singh. Gulab Singh resented this, and Rao Bahadur was found foully murdered in his house in 1847.

Gulab Singh, who succeeded, received estates assessed at Rs 7,083 for his services during the mutiny. He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his widow, Jaswant Kunwar, who again was succeeded by her daughter, Bhup Kunwar. Bhup Kunwar died without issue in 1861, and was succeeded by her husband, Khushal Singh, nephew and adopted son of the late rebel Rāja Nahar Singh of Ballabhgark.

Amrao Singh had meanwhile been pressing his claims, and in 1868 a settlement was made by arbitration: five sixteenths of the property were awarded to Partap Singh, a grandson of Magan Ram, six sixteenths to Amrao Singh and the remainder to Khushal Singh. Amrao Singh subsequently gave one of his daughters in marriage to Khushal Singh.

Rao Amrao Singh owns 44 entire villages and shares in seven others in the Bulandshahr district. The property is all hereditary. The jama assessed on the villages is Rs 60,725.

Etdwah — Rao JODHA SINGH, of Kakhauta. Born in the year 1838. Residence, Kakhauta. Has issue, Lala Guman Singh, born 27th February, 1870.

The Rao is a member of an old Sengar family who settled in pargana Auraiya. The source of the title is not known. He owns five villages, paying a jama of Rs 1,620. The property is hereditary.

Rao CHET SINGH, of Bhikra. Born 15th April, 1851. Has issue, Lala Tej Singh, born 8th October, 1866. Residence, Bhikra.

The family are Sengar Rajputs, an offshoot from the house of Rura (page 40). The title has long been recognised. Its source is unknown. The estates, situated in the Bidhūa pargans,

comprise one entire village and shares in six others paying a jama of Rs. 1,600. The property is hereditary.

Rao Umrao Singh, Bahádúr, of Barhpura. Born 1839. Residence, Barhpura. Has issue, one son, Lala Himanchal Singh, born 20th February, 1867.

The family are Bhadauriyas and the Rao is the head of the clan in the Etawah district. For the origin of the clan see notice of Rája of Bhadawar (page 20). The title of Rao was conferred by Prithiráj of Delhi. Rao Umrao Singh, Bahádúr, is in straitened circumstances, and has no landed property.

Bijnor.—**Rai Dalchand**, of Sahanpur. Born October, 1827. Residence, Sahanpur. Has issue, four sons, Partab Singh, Harbans Singh, Jagat Singh, and Bharat Singh.

Is the representative of a Ját family (Deswála class) of ancient origin, who came from Jhind in the middle of the sixteenth century. In the next generation the fortunes of the house were improved by its scion, Múchh Padarath, who laid the foundation of the town of Nagal on the banks of the Ganges, and acquired considerable influence. When Prince Salim came to the district in pursuit of game, Padarath won his favour: and on leaving the district, the Prince took Padarath to his father, Akbar's court, and there had conferred upon him a dress of honor, the title of Rai, and a tract of country comprising over 600 *samíndári* and *muáfi* villages stretching from Nagal to Barhpura. The family retained its full influence up to the death of Rai Tapráj Singh, grandfather of the present holder: it has since been in a state of decline. The estates now comprise 104 villages, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 47,604.

Budaun.—**Rao Bhup Singh**. Born 1851. Residence, Bhanpur.

About 300 years ago Dalip Singh, Bais Thákur, came at the head of his tribe and took possession of the pargana of Kot

Salbahan Dalip Singh had two sons, Rao Singh and Karam Singh. The descendants of Rao Singh, one of whom was Baldeo Singh, father of Bhup Singh, have long borne the title of Rao. The father of the present incumbent received a commendatory *parwâna* for services during the mutiny, and a certificate of honor at the Imperial Assemblage in 1877. Rao Baldeo Singh held the position of Honorary Magistrate from 1872 to 1879.

Rao Bhup Singh is the owner of landed property paying an annual revenue of Rs 2,500. His estates are however, much encumbered.

Sháhjahánpur—RAO DAY SINGH of Nahil. Born 1842. Has issue Bechu Singh aged 30 years Jagan Nath Singh, 21, and Sardan Singh, 14. Residence Nahil.

This Katehria family of Rájputs claims descent from Rao Hari Singh, who, in the sixteenth century, settled in Gola Raipur on the river Khanaut. Hari Singh's successors obtained possession of the whole of the old pargana of Gola and a *firman* of the Emperor Sháh Jahán dated 1615, conferred the zamindari of it on Bikram Singh one of his successors. The family subsequently removed from Gola Raipur to Nahil. About the middle of the seventeenth century a Gaur Thákur of Chandra Maholi in Oudh was called in to aid the Katehrrias in their struggles with the Pathans. The Katehrrias had no acknowledged head the last Rao Gopal Singh having fallen in an engagement leaving two infant sons and a widow. The Gaurs subsequently decided to remain, and the Katehrrias soon found themselves completely supplanted. At the cession in 1802 only a few villages were still found in the possession of the Katehria Thákurs of Nahil (see notice of Raja of Pawáyan, pages 51 to 53).

Rao Jeit Singh, father of the present Rao defended the town of Pawáyan when Manvi Ahmad ullah Sháh besieged it in 1857. He also supplied provisions on the arrival of the British force in 1857, when the district was in a disordered state. He

died in 1884. The property, which is hereditary, comprises 10 villages in Sh  hjah  npur and 19 in Bareilly. The annual Government demand is Rs. 13,300.

Cawnpore.—RAO LAL SINGH. Born 1844. Heir, his son, Dharmraj Singh, aged 16 years. Residence, Sipai.

R  ja Sheoraj Deo, the Chandel founder of the family, came in the year 1393 Sambat, from Kannauj to Shiurajpur in the Cawnpore district, and established his rule over the neighbouring country. He conferred on Sirghu Deo the title of Rao, and allowed him to settle in mauza Sipai. Ever since the Chandels of this house have been recognised as holding the title of Rao.

Rao Lal Singh has a small landed property paying a revenue of Rs. 177.

RAO BISHUNATH SINGH. Born 15th September, 1870. Residence, Salempur Mahera, pargana Ras  labad.

The title of Rao is said to have been conferred on Raghubar Singh, Th  kur, father of the present holder, by R  ja Gyan Chand, and has long been recognised. The property is insignificant: such as it is, it is hereditary. Rao Bishunath Singh succeeded his father, Rao Raghubar Singh, on the 1st October, 1888.

RAO MAKAT SINGH. Born 1832. Has two grandsons, Lal Singh, born 28th June, 1869, and Sadan Singh, born 2nd April, 1874.

The title of Rao is said to have been conferred on the Th  kur ancestors of the present holder by R  ja Gyan Chand, and has long been recognised.

Rao Makat Singh does not own any landed property.

RAI RÁM SINGH Born 1874

The present incumbent is a minor. His ancestor, Gopal Rai, Thákur, obtained the title from Muhammad Sháh, Emperor of Delhi, in consideration of services rendered in defeating the Raja of Bhirya together with a talíqa of 84 villages. The descendants of Gopal Rai gradually lost their zamindári. What remains is small and unproductive, consisting of a share in mauza Seontha Bhim Singh in pargana Akbarpur, and of mauza Kentra in pargana Bhognipur, assessed at Rs 200.

The property is hereditary.

Bánda — SRIVANT RAO BALWANT RAO, of Karwi Born 1828 Has no issue but has adopted a son, Moreshwar Rao, born 17th August, 1872 Residence, Karwi

Balwant Rao, Maharashtra Bráhman, is the grandson by adoption of Venak Rao. Venak Rao also left two sons by adoption, viz., Naráyan Rao and Madho Rao. Both joined in the rebellion in 1857, and their estates were confiscated. Naráyan Rao died a prisoner in Hazaribagh in 1860. Madho Rao was deported to Bareilly, and granted a pension of Rs 30,000 per annum (see page 160). Venak Rao, the paternal grandfather of Balwant Rao, was the son of Amrit Rao, the brother of the last Peshwa Baji Rao. Amrit Rao received a pension of seven lakhs yearly from the British Government under the treaty made with him on the 14th August 1803 (*cide No LXXII, Vol II, of Aitchison's Treaties*). This grant was continued to Venak Rao, but ceased on his death.

Balwant Rao was at Karwi during the rebellion of 1857, but took no part in the rising. On the contrary, he gave every assistance to both the military and civil authorities.

Balwant Rao owns five villages in the Bánda and Fatchpur districts, paying a revenue of Rs 11 348.

Hamírpur.—Rao PANCHAM SINGH. Born 31st May, 1860. Has issue, Bhopal Singh, aged 8 months.

Partabju, a Bundela Thákur, is said to have founded the village of Swasa in pargana Panwári: and Rája Jagat Ráj, of Jaitpur, in reward for this service, granted him the village, free of revenue, and conferred on him the title of Rao. The family of Rao Partabju continue in possession of the village (now assessed to revenue) and title.

Rao Pancham Singh owns a share in mauza Swasa, pargana Panwári. The property is hereditary.

RAO AMAN SINGH. Born 14th August, 1876.

The traditional account is that Rája Chatarsal gave the village of Salaiyah in pargana Panwári in dowry to Subha Singh, Panwar Thákur, to whom the Rája's daughter was married, and conferred on his son-in-law the title of Rao, which the family have ever since enjoyed. The village was held in farm by the present incumbent's grandfather, Rao Nawal Singh, and is now under direct management on account of the expiry of the term of farm.

Allahabad.—RAI RADHA MOHAN. Born 1850. Has issue, Dwarka Parshad, born 6th September, 1882, and Mata Parshad, born 19th June, 1886. Residence, Daraganj, Allahabad.

The title of Rai is said to have been conferred on Ishri Parshad, Kayasth, grandfather of the present holder, by Nawáb Asaf-ud-daula. It has long been enjoyed.

Rai Radha Mohan owns four villages in the Allahabad district, paying a jama of Rs. 1,210. The property is hereditary.

RAI GOKAL NARÁYAN alias CHOTU LAL. Born 1842. Has issue, three sons, Bábu Kesri Naráyan, Mahabir Naráyan, and Badri Naráyan.

The title of Rai was conferred on Lachmi Naráyan, Khattri, Darogah of the palaces of the Begam, by Nawáb Shuja ud daula, Bahádur, and is held by the present incumbent in virtue of descent

Rai Gokal Naráyan owns five whole villages, and shares in 46 others, paying a revenue of Rs 14,000 Of the property, 52 villages are hereditary and 25 acquired by purchase

Jaunpur—RAI DAYA KISHAN Born 5th December, 1812 Heir, his son, Madan Makund, born 25th February, 1865 Residence, Jaunpur

Is the son of Rai Hingan Lal, Kayasth, formerly Tahsildár of Dehra Dán who had a jágir and the honorary title of Deputy Magistrate and Collector, conferred on him by despatch from the Hon ble Court of Directors, No 113, dated 4th August, 1858, for special services rendered to Government during the mutiny in the Jaunpur district

Rai Daya Kishan owns property consisting of 18 villages, paying a jama of Rs 2,245

Gorakhpur—RAI MADAN GOPAL, of Padrauna Born 1829 Heir, his cousin, Udit Naráyan, born November, 1854 Residence, Padrauna

This family of Kurmis claims descent from the celebrated Mayyura Misra by his fourth wife or concubine, thus connecting itself with the Majhauli and Tamkuhi Rájas (pages 70 and 71) The Padrauna talíqa, coinciding roughly with the northern half of pargana Sidhua Jobna, originated in the grant of a few villages made to a dependent by the Rája of Majhauli about 1750 During the trouble of the next 50 years it was rapidly extended after severe struggles with the Banjáras Part of the Padrauna talíqa was confiscated after the mutiny, and the family having lost large sums in litigation with the Rája of Bettia, were only saved from ruin by the industry and ability of Rai Isrī

Partab. He himself behaved well in the mutiny, and was Honorary Magistrate for ten years till his death. He was succeeded by his son, Rai Madan Gopal, who has spent money largely in improving the present property, in charity, in building a temple, and repairing tanks.

The estate now consists of 179 entire villages, and shares in 73, villages in pargana Sidhua-Jobna, tahsíl Padrauna, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 44,377. Much of the present property has been acquired by purchase.

Jhánsi.—RAO UDIAJIT, of Kakarbai. Born 14th April, 1827. Heir, his son, Lachman Singh, aged 26 years. Residence, Kakarbai.

This Bundela Tháskur is descended from Bharat Chand, grandson of Rája Malkhan, of Urcha. The title of Rao is said have been conferred upon the grandfather of the present holder by the Mahárája of Punna. Arjun Singh, the father of Rao Udiajít, assisted in restoring order in the Garotha tahsíl towards the close of the mutiny. Rao Udiajít owns seven villages in the Jhánsi district. He pays a privileged revenue of Rs. 436 only.

Jalaun.—RAO SHEODARSHAN SINGH, of Gopalpura. Born 20th September, 1859. Residence, Gopalpura.

This is another branch of the Kachwáha clan from Sahor in Gwalior territory (see notice of Rája of Rámpura, page 77). Some hundred years ago this branch held 62 villages under Alam Rao, belonging to the same stock as that from which the Mahárája of Jaipur is descended. Rája Nirpat Singh was the ancestor of the family. He left two sons, Raj Sháh, who became Rája of Sahor, and Alam Rao, who was progenitor of the present Chief. The elder son received the title of Rája, and the younger that of Rao. The jágír obtained by conquest was much reduced by Scindia. The estate now consists of 12 revenue-free

II —TITLES CONFERRED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT
(HEREDITARY)

Cawnpore —RAI INDAR NARAYAN Born 1850 Has issue,
Brij Narayan aged 13 years, and Ekbal Narayan, aged 11 years
Residence, Patkapur

This Kashmiri Bráhman is the son of the late Pandit Kishan Naráyan, who was Settlement Deputy Collector of Saugor during the mutiny in 1857 The following account given by the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor shows the services rendered by Pandit Kishan Narayan —

"On the commencement of the disturbances he made himself acquainted with many of the native officers of the native regiments, and used every means in his power to keep me acquainted with what was going on among the sepoys He also privately talked with all the respectable persons in the district, explaining to them the absurdity of the report that the Government wished to interfere with their religion On the mutiny breaking out here, and up to the present time Pandit Kishan Naráyan used his utmost energies, at night as well as day, in endeavouring to assuage the alarmed feelings of the natives, in gaining information of the rebels, and in assisting the Government by every means in his power He was the whole of the time under my immediate observation, and I can positively state that it would have been impossible for any European to have shown more devotion and anxiety for the welfare of the Government than Kishan Naráyan all through these trying times has done '

In consideration of the above services, the title of Rai was conferred on Pandit Kishan Narayan, and he was also granted three villages

Extract from the Governor General's sanad, dated 5th June, 1858

" * * * His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to issue this *sanad* conferring on him (Pandit Kishan Naráyan) and his natural male descendants the title of Rai * * '

On the death of his father, Pandit Indar Naráyan inherited the title and estate. The latter comprises seven whole villages and an eight-anna share in one village, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 8,953.

Rai Indar Naráyan is at present employed under Government as a Subordinate Judge.

Jaunpur.—SAIYID MUHAMMAD MOHSIN, KHÁN BAHÁDUR, ZULKADR. Born 1832. Heir, Saiyid Muhammad Ahsan, born 22nd August, 1869.

Is the eldest son of Muhammad Saiyid Nasir Ali Khán, Deputy Collector of Allahabad, who rendered loyal services to Government during the mutiny. Nasir Ali Khán separated himself from the rebels, and assisted the garrison in the Allahabad Fort by communicating information, furnishing supplies, and offering money. In recognition of these services he was granted the proprietary right in a village assessed at Rs. 2,000 and a *khilat*. Subsequently he was rewarded with confiscated estates paying a jama of Rs. 5,000. He was also, under Foreign Department letter No. 5206, dated 10th September, 1861, invested with the title of Khán Bahádur, the title being given in perpetuity to Nasir Ali Khán and the eldest heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten. As a further mark of favour he was similarly granted the complimentary form of address, "Zulkadr."

The Saiyid is at present employed as a Deputy Collector in these Provinces.

The estate consists of 23 villages, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 7,300. Four of the villages are hereditary; the others were granted to the father of the present holder for mutiny services.

III—TITLES CONFERRED BY THE

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Bapu Deva Sastri C I E	Maharashtra Brahman	1st November 1891	Benares	
MAHAMANOPADHYAYA	Gangadhar bastri	Fa ilong Brahmin.	16th June 1853	Ditto	
	Sudhakara Dube	Sarupar Brahman	6th March 1860	Ditto ..	About 90 bighas of land in Benares

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. SI2I., dated 16th February, 1887.	Māhāmāhō- pādhyāya Pan- dit Bapu Deva Sastri, C.I.E.	Bapu Deva Sastri's family was settled at Tonka on the Godavary in the Ahmedabad district, where they held a good position as bankers and men learned in Hindi theology. His father took him to Nagpur where he completed his studies: he was eventually appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College in 1842. In 1852 he received a reward of Rs. 2,000 from Government for a Hindi Treatise on Algebra. He is the author of works on Sanskrit literature and mathematics, and in 1869 he received a <i>khilat</i> of Rs. 1,000 and two shawis. He is a Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Fellow of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1878.
Ditto	... Māhāmāhō- pādhyāya Pan- dit Gangadhar Sastri.	Gangadhar Sastri is the son of Pandit Uri Sinha Sastri, who was in the service of His Highness the Mahārāja of Benares. He was appointed an Assistant Professor in the Benares College in 1879. He is the author of several works in Sanskrit literature.
Ditto	... Māhāmāhō- pādhyāya Pan- dit Sudhakara Dube.	Sudhakara Dube's ancestors resided at Brahmapur in the Gorakhpur district; but one of the family removed to Benares, where he became the heir of an Upadhyā Brāhmaṇ. Sudhakara Dube was appointed librarian of the Sanskrit Department of the Benares College in 1883. He is the author of several works in Hindi and Sanskrit on mathematics and astronomy.

III—TITLES CONFERRED BY THE

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Sapu Deva Sastri C I E	Maharashtra Brāhmaṇ	1st November 1871	Benares	
	Gangadhar Sastri	Fallopang Brāhmaṇ	16th June 1863	Ditto	
	Sudhakara Dube	Sarpupari Brāhmaṇ	5th March 1860	Ditto	About 90 bighas of land in Benares

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 8121., dated 16th February, 1887.	M a h á m a h o - pádhyáya Pan- dit Bapu Deva Sastri, C.I.E.	Bapu Deva Sastri's family was settled at Tonka on the Godaverry in the Ahmedabad district, where they held a good position as bankers and men learned in Hindi theology. His father took him to Nagpur where he completed his studies: he was eventually appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College in 1842. In 1852 he received a reward of Rs. 2,000 from Government for a Hindi Treatise on Algebra. He is the author of works on Sanskrit literature and mathematics, and in 1869 he received a <i>khilat</i> of Rs. 1,000 and two shawls. He is a Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Fellow of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1878.
Ditto	... M a h á m a h o - pádhyáya Pan- dit Gangadhar Sastri.	Gangadhar Sastri is the son of Pandit Uri Sinha Sastri, who was in the service of His Highness the Mahárája of Benares. He was appointed an Assistant Professor in the Benares College in 1879. He is the author of several works in Sanskrit literature.
Ditto	... M a h á m a h o - pádhyáya Pan- dit Sudhakara Dube.	Sudhakara Dube's ancestors resided at Brahmapur in the Gorakhpur district; but one of the family removed to Benares, where he became the heir of an Upadhyáya Bráhman. Sudhakara Dube was appointed librarian of the Sanskrit Department of the Benares College in 1883. He is the author of several works in Hindi and Sanskrit on mathematics and astronomy.

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
ZIAUL ULAMA	Zaka ullah		April 1832	Aligarh	
	Abdul Hakk	Musalmán	1833	Cawnpore	

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 813I., dated 16th February, 1887.	Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Zaka- ullah, Khán Bahádúr.	Maulvi Zaka-ullah's ancestors were for four or five generations tutors and preceptors of the royal house of Tamerlane at Delhi. He served Government from 1851 to 1887 in the Educational Department. In recognition of his services in the cause of female education the Maulvi received a <i>khilat</i> in 1861. He has published several excellent series of scientific works which have been commended by Government, and is Fellow of the Allahabad University. In addition to the title of Shams-ul-ulama he enjoys the title of Khán Bahádúr, conferred also in February, 1887.
Ditto	... Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Abdul Hakk.	Abdul Hakk's great-great-grandfather, Saiyid Husain Zamal-ul-al, came to India from Zaman in Arabia, and resided at Delhi, where he was regarded by the Emperor as his Pír (priest). The title was conferred in recognition of his services to Oriental literature.

[NOTE — The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
RAJ BAHADUR	Mal g Ram	Kayasth Ma thar	1809	Agra	*
	Sundar Lal	Brahman	1835	Do.	Four biswas revenue Rs. 290
	Khush Ram	Jat	1829	Muzaffarnagar	seven whole vil lages and shares in 17 area 6716 acres revenue Rs. 8703
	Randhir Singh	Chhattari	1871	Jaunpur	22 villages revenue Rs. 3308
	Madho Singh	Chhattari	1871	Do to	14 villages revenue Rs. 6400

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Foreign Department letter No. 1802, dated 31st August, 1871.	Rai Salig Rám, Bahádur.	Of a well-known Kayasth family. The title was conferred for long and meritorious service rendered in the Postal Department.
Notification No 168G.P., dated 24th May, 1882.	Rai Sundar Lal, Bahádur.	Is a Sanadhya Bráhman of the Dikshit family of Mahaban, whose forefathers were invited by Rája Jai Chand and given 12 villages near Asai in the Etawah district. The father and grandfather of Sundar Lal settled in Agra, where they carried on trade and engaged in the profession of physicians. Pandit Sundar Lal received the title for services rendered in the Postal Department.
Notification No. 1335I., dated 24th May, 1883.	Rai Khushi Rám, Bahádur.	Rendered good service in the mutiny. Has much personal influence with his clansmen, the Júts, and is a loyal and zealous servant of Government. During the mutiny he, with a body of his kinsmen, attacked Nawáb Walidád Khán, of Malagarh, and captured three of his guns, completely dispersing the rebel force. He was also present at other engagements. When the Jhánsi mutineers arrived in the district, Khushi Ram defended his village against a party of them and drove them off. On re-occupation by the British he was appointed Kotwal of Anúpshahr and maintained his position. He also himself captured and brought in the rebel, Azim Khán, nephew of Abdul Latif Khan.
Notification No. 1333I., dated 24th May, 1883.	Rai Randhir Singh, Bahádur.	Is
Notification No. 1334I., dated 24th May, 1883.	Rai Madho Singh, Bahádur.	Is

[NOTE.—The title-holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Bishan Singh Milmyal	Rajput	13th August 1850	Kumaun .	17 villages revenue Rs 1,083
	Durga Parshad	Kayasth	27th September 1817	Bareilly .	seven villages income Rs 2,300
	Nanak Chand	Kayasth Bhatnagar	July, 1828	Saharanpur.	.
	Kinna Rae	Bhainiha Brahman	1829	Ghazipur .	1,100 bighas revenue Rs. 2,876
	Durga Parshad	Khattri	5th October, 1843	Gorakhpur,	167 villages revenue Rs 45,755

RAJ BHAKTI DURU—(continued).

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 3062E., dated 12th December, 1884.	Rai Kishan Singh Milmyal, Bahadur.	During the ascendancy of the Chands and Gurkhas his family (Rajburahs) held lease of the parganas of Johar and Dhanpur. In 1812 his father, Deo Singh, procured the release of two British subjects from Thibet. Kishan Singh was deputed four times on exploration duty in Nepal, Great Thibet, Mongolia, &c., and in acknowledgment of his services the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him, with a village in the Sitapur district. He has also been rewarded by the Royal Geographical Society and the Geographical Society of France.
Notification No. 21., dated 1st January, 1885.	Rai Durga Par- shad, Bahadur.	Belongs to a family which came originally from Kannauj in the Farrukhabad district, and settled in Bareilly. He was loyal to Government during the mutiny, and after a long and useful career in the Educational Department retired on pension. He was at the time of his retirement Inspector of Schools in the Rohilkhand Division. Is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.
Notification No. 1837I., dated 6th Janu- ary, 1885.	Rai Nannak Chand, Bahá- dur.	His family are Kayasths of Ramgarh Manihar in the Saharanpur district. Rai Nannak Chand's father, Rai Shakunbari Das, was a Deputy Collector in the Panjab, and his three brothers also hold places of trust. Title was granted for long and faithful service.
Notification No. 1840I., dated 6th June, 1885.	Rai Kinnu Rae, Bahadur.	Rai Kinnu Rae, Bahadur, was formerly employed as a writer in the Sind Department, and after 36 years of service retired on a pension. For his loyal service in the mutiny, during which time he protected the Sind property, he was granted the title of Rai Bahadur. He is an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class.
Notification No. 1763, dated 29th May, 1886.	The Hon'ble Rai Durga Parshad, Bahadur.	

[NOTE --The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Mukand Lal	Kayasth	10th August 1831	Agra	Shares in six villages yielding an income of Rs 250 per annum
RAI BHAWAN DUR--(continued)	Mohan Lal	Brahman	1841	Do	Villages in Agra and Muttra paying a revenue of about Rs 12 000
	Rao Bal Mu khand	Khattri	5th November 1834	Do	

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 8231., dated 16th February, 1887.	Assistant Sur- geon Rai Mukand Lal, Bahádúr.	Belongs to an ancient and respectable family of Mathura Kayasths, who held high offices under the Moghal Emperors of Delhi. His great-great-grandfather, Rai Khub Lal alias Multani Mal, was Deputy Governor of Multan in the time of Sháh Jahán. Rai Mukand Lal became an Assistant Surgeon, and was placed in charge of the Agra Dispensary after the mutiny; he was appointed a Lecturer in the Agra Medical School, and in 1881 Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy. In 1884 he was made a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and in 1887 a Fellow of the Allahabad University.
Ditto ...	Sah Mohan Lal, Rai Bahádúr.	Belongs to a respectable Bráhman family. In recognition of his services on the Local and District Boards and for his loyalty during the mutiny the title of Rai Bahádúr was conferred on him in 1887.
Ditto ...	Rae Bal Mukand, Rai Bahádúr.	Rae Bal Mukand's ancestors came from the Panjab some 250 or 300 years ago and settled in Agra as shawl merchants. This trade was followed by the family up to the time of his grandfather. Rae Bal Mukand entered the service of Government in 1853 as Assistant Record-keeper in the Board of Revenue's office and saved some of the records during the mutiny. He was appointed Registrar to the Demolition Committee, Agra, in 1857, and assisted in the construction of the city defences, and for his services received a reward of Rs. 300. In 1866 he was appointed a permanent Deputy Collector. At the Delhi Assembly he received a certificate of honor and the title of Rai Bahádúr in 1887.

III.—*Titles conferred by the British*

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Sheo Narayan	Kayasth	10th September 1833	Agra	
RAI BAHADUR—(continued)	Kashi Nath Biswas.	Sudra	October 1830	Do	Land in Bengal assessed at about Rs 700
	Badri Joshi	Dat	Brahman	1st October 1830	Kumann Holds a fourth share in two estates in Kumann assessed at Rs 84 area of estate 113 acres.
	Krishna Sahai	Mahajan	2nd April 1824	Meerut	19 villages Government revenue Rs 14 867

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 8231., dated 16th February, 1887.	Rai Sheo Naráyan, Bahádur.	Belongs to a respectable Kayasth family. His great-grandfather was minister of Rája Chet Singh of Benares, and his father and grandfather held respectable posts under Government. Rai Sheo Naráyan held various posts under Government, and in 1868 was appointed Secretary to the Agra Municipality. In recognition of his services as such the title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on him. In 1877 he received an Imperial Assemblage certificate for loyal and meritorious services, and in 1879 he was presented in Darbár with a <i>khilat</i> and a time-piece for the good service rendered by him in connection with relief works.
Ditto	... Rai Kashi Nath Biswas, Bahádur.	His great-grandfather was in the service of the Nawáb Nazim of Murshidabad, and his grandfather's and father's services as Head-clerks to the Governor-General's Agent at Benares obtained for him, when only 16 years of age, the same appointment. He was appointed a Munsif in 1856, and in 1875 was promoted to the 1st grade of Subordinate Judges, receiving a silver medal at the Delhi Darbár of 1877. In 1887, in recognition of his services as a Subordinate Judge, the title of Rai Bahádur was conferred on him. He has recently retired from Government service.
Ditto	... Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, Rai Bahádur.	Pandit Badri Dat Joshi's ancestor held the office of minister in the time of the Chand and Gurkha rāj. When the British conquered Kumaun, his jágirs were confiscated, but in lieu two kanúngoships were conferred on the family. The title of Rai Bahádur was granted to Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, who is Sadr Amín of Almora, on account of his public spirit and official services.
Notification No. 101., dated 2nd January, 1888.	Lála Krishna Sahai, Rai Bahádur.	This family has from time immemorial been bankers and zamíndárs. Lála Krishna Sahai received the title of Rai Bahádur for his services as an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board.

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district.	Landed property
NAT BAHADUR (continued)	Dhankal Parashad	Kayasth (Saksena)	7th February 1828	Mainpuri	Shares in 11 villages area 1394 bighas
	Dargahi Lal	Kayasth	21st November 1816	Cawnpore	190 acres paying a revenue of Rs 4 607
	Jagodishwar Chatterji	Srahman (Bengali)	17th March 1846	Gharpur	
	Krishna Sâb	Rajput	18th March 1856	Vaini Tal	Pays Rs 14 000 revenue to Government on land held by him
	Chhedu Lal	Bania (Mashan)	1st June 1839	Cawnpore	Owns 2½ acres in Cawnpore
	Sambhu Nath	Vaisi Agarwal	17th May 1847	Allahabad	

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Debi Singh of Asaura	Saga	4th September 1839	Meerut	Owes 6706 bighas of land in different villages
RAI BHADUR—(concluded)	Ram Parshad	Kayasth	18th July 1830	Benares	Shares in two villages assessed at Rs 114 3 0
	Jada Nath Hal dar	Kayasth	1st April 1832	Allahabad	

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 4772 I., dated 7th December, 1888.	Chandhi Debi Singh, Rai Bahadur, of Asaura.	The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on the Chandhi for his services in connection with the improvement of agriculture. He was a member of the Committee of Management of the Government Demonstration Farm as long as it existed, and on its disestablishment maintained it at his own expense.
Notification No. SI., dated 1st January, 1889.	Rai Ram Parshad, Bahadur.	Ram Parshad was appointed a Munsif in 1860 in the Behar Province, and subsequently became a Subordinate Judge. He retired on a pension of Rs. 400 per mensem in October, 1886. He rendered services in the mutiny.
Notification No. 21011., dated 24th May, 1889.	Rai Jadu Nath Haldar, Bahadur.	His great-grandfather was in the service of the Nawâb of Murshidabad in Bengal, and was given the appellation of Haldar which his descendants now hold. When the British conquered Bengal he was appointed Tahsildâr of Khas Mahal in Barrackpore. During the mutiny Jadu Nath Haldar was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels for five months. He entered the Military Police in 1858, was made an Inspector on the organization of Civil Police in 1861, and in 1867 was transferred to the Railway Police.

III—Titles conferred by the British

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Gopal Rao	Dakhin Brāhman	6th August 183 ^a	Jhānsi	Two villages revenue Rs 1433
RAO DAKHINUS	Gobind Ram	Gaur Brāhman Pattwal	15th Dec 1851	Ditto	Owns shares in 18 villages revenue Rs 3797

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 111., dated 2nd January, 1888.	Pandit Gopal Rao, Rao Bahá- dur.	During the Mahratta Government, Pandit Gopal Rao's ancestors held the post of Secretary to the Rája of Sagar for three generations. On the establishment of British rule in Sagar the father and grandfather received political pensions. During the mutiny Rao Gopal Rao kept the Government officers informed of events at the risk of his life. For these services two villages in the Jalann district, assessed at Rs. 1,438, were conferred upon him in <i>rbári</i> tenure for life, and he received the title of Rao Bahádur in 1888.
Ditto	... Rao Gobind Ram, Babádur.	Gobind Ram's ancestor, Khem Chand, migrated to Jeypur from Jeysalwar and established there a firm of business. In Samvat 1840 he came to Jhánsi and established three more firms which exist to the present day. In 1841 his grandfather, Bijey Ram, greatly helped to mitigate the troubles of the people of Chirgaon, brought about by the rebellion of its Chief, Bakht Singh, and by his efforts Chirgaon was re-populated. His uncle also rendered loyal services during the mutiny. The title of Rao Bahádur was conferred on Gobind Ram for his services on the District Board and Municipal Committee, and especially for consideration shown to his debtors in proceedings under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act.

III.—Titles conferred by the British

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
Rao	Sahib Singh	Gujar	1818	Nahiranpur	Shares in 16 villages revenue Ra. 5500

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Foreign Dept., No. 5302, dated 20th August, 1859.	Rao Sahib Singh.	The family originally lived in Gujrat, whence they removed to Hissar, and finally settled at Mandiana, about 400 years ago. The reputed founder of the family was Ratan, a Gujrat of the "Dapa" got. In the mutiny, Padhan Sahib Singh placed the whole of his resources and the sawars of the Landaura Rāj at the disposal of the Magistrate, and after the earlier outbreak of the Gujars assisted to keep by his influence this turbulent body in subjection. When the Thana Bhawan insurrection occurred, he marched with all his followers (some 200 to 300 men) and some small guns to Rāmpur, on the borders of the Muzaffarnagar district, to prevent any inroad from the disaffected villages in that district. He joined with the Magistrate in watching the Ganges opposite Bijnor before there was a sufficiency of Government troops to take the duty. In consideration of these services he was granted the title of Rao and the proprietary right in certain villages having an annual jama of Rs. 5,070.

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
SARDAR BAHADUR	Muhammad Ali Shah ad Khán	Pathán	1825	Bareilly	
	Ram Rattan	Vaishya	1823	Benares	
	Sabit Ali	Sayid	July 1836	Allababad	432 bighas revenue Rs 530

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
...	...	(See entry on page 146.)
Military Depart- ment Notifica- tion No. 2, dated 1st Janu a r y, 1877.	Sardár Bahádúr Ram Rattan, Subahdár Ma- jor.	Ram Rattan is the son of a Vaishya Bania of Patna. He joined the 73rd Bengal Infantry as a sepoy in 1839, and was present at the battles of Mudki, Ferozshah, and Sobraon; was transferred to the 15th Sikhs as a naik in 1846 after the Sutlej campaign, and served in that regiment during the mutiny and afterwards in China. He gradually rose until he became a Subahdár Major in 1869. In 1872 he was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, and in 1877 to the 1st class of that Order with the title of Sardár Bahádúr.
Military Depart- ment Notifica- tion No. 107, dated 3rd Feb- ruary, 1888.	Sardár Bahádúr Mir Sabit Ali, Risaldár Major.	Mír Sabit Ali entered the service in 1854 in the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and received gradual promotion. He was present in the campaigns of Persia, Panjáb, and Kandahár. For his excellent war services he was admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India in 1886 (Military Department Notification No. 726, dated 29th October, 1886), and was promoted to the 1st class in 1888.

III.—Titles conferred by the British

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
Sir Muham mad Faiz Ali Khan KCSI of Pahsu	Rajput Ma salman		16th August 1821	Bulandshah:	32 entire villages and shares in 2 revenue Rs 47 994
Muhammad Mahmud Al Khan of Chi tar!	Ditto		9th October 1826	Ditto	37 whole village and shares in 46 revenue Rs 90 078
Shahamat Ali CSI	sheikh An seri		10th Jan uary 1840	Bujnor	four villages as sessed at Rs 2 700 revenue
Ahmad Bakhsb	sheikh		1815	Fatehpur	14 entire village and shares in 11 revenue Rs 14 317

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 5656, dated 16th September, 1859.	Nawáb Mumtaz- ud-daula Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán, Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I., of Pa- hásu.	(See page 87.)
Ditto ...	Nawáb Muhammad Ali Khán, Khán Bahádur, of Chi- tari.	(See page 90.)
Notification No. 919, dated 25th October, 1865.	Mír Shahamat Ali, Khán Bahá- dur, C.S.I.	The family migrated from Arabia and settled first in Pánipat. Under the Muhammadan rule certain rent-free lands were granted to them in Mandawar, and they removed to that town. Mír Shahamat Ali has served in Afghanistan, Central India, and as Superintendent of the Ratlam State. In 1871 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
Notification No. 62, dated 24th January, 1866.	Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh, Khán Bahádur.	The founder of the family, Malik Bab Lal, settled in the Fatehpur district in the reign of Shahab-ud-din Ghori. Tir Bakhsh, father of Ahmad Bakhsh, was in the service of the Rája of Nágpur. Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh enlisted as a trooper in 1830 in the Bengal Light Cavalry; fought against the Bhils in 1832; accompanied the force (sent to reinstate Sháh Sujah) into Afghanistan in 1839; took part in the Kabul campaigns; and joined in the pursuit of Dost Muhammad. He subsequently gave up the military profession and became one of the principal vakíls in the Sadr Court at Agra. During the mutiny Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh proved loyal to the Government, and was rewarded for his services with a <i>khilat</i> of Rs. 500; confiscated property bearing a <i>jama</i> of Rs. 2,000, and the title of Khán Bahádur. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd class.

III.—Titles conferred by the British

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Madad Ali	Sayyid	1818	Allahabad	Four villages revenue Rs 5 200
	Muhammad Allahdad Khan	Pathan	1825	Bareilly	Six villages holding the names of his sons.
KHAN BAHAUDIN—(continued)	Hafiz Abdul Ghaukh Karim	Pathan	1838	Meerut	112 villages revenue Rs 46 339
	Azim ud din Pathan (Umarkhel)	Pathan	20th April 1854	Moradabad	Owns landed property in the Moradabad and Bareilly districts but no details are available

III—Titles conferred by the British

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Ghulam Ghans	Sayyid	1822	Allahabad	
KHAN BAHADUR—(continued)	Inayet Hussain	Pathán	September 1834	Allahabad	
	Altaf Hussain	Shaikh	1842	Cawnpore	819 acres abd. 39 poles revenue Rs. 1 607
	Abdul Wahab	Shaikh	February 1831	Meerut	

class in the order of conferment of the title.]

Date of grant and No. of G. G. O.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
Notification No. 1839I., dated 6th June, 1885.	Khwájá Ghulam Ghaus, Khán Bahádúr Zul- kadr.	The family left Kashmir towards the close of the Durrani dynasty on the occasion of a political outbreak, and removing to Thibet engaged in commerce in Lhasa, but subsequently migrated to Nepál, and eventually settled at Benares. Khwájá Ghulam Ghaus succeeded his uncle as Mír Manshi to Government, and held that post till his retirement in 1885. A <i>sámad</i> and <i>khalat</i> were conferred upon him by Sir G. Edmonstone for his loyalty during the mutiny, and he was later on granted the personal title of Khán Bahádúr Zulkadr.
Notification No. 1838I., dated 6th June, 1885.	Munshi Inayet Husain Khán, Khán Bahádúr.	Munshi Inayet Husain entered the service of Government in 1850 as a Peshkár in the Báná district, from which post he rose to his present position of Deputy Collector. During the mutiny he conducted himself loyally in keeping his tahsíl in order, and in assisting Europeans at the risk of his own life and property. For these services he was given a bungalow at Báná yielding a rent of Rs. 112 per mensem, and in 1885 the title of Khán Bahádúr.
Notification No. 1765I., dated 29th May, 1886.	Shaikh Altaf Hu- sain, Khán Ba- hádúr.	Altaf Husain Khán's father, Sheikh Kasim Ali Khán, was Chakladár during the time of Amjad Ali Shah, King of Ondh. Other relatives of his have held posts of honor and responsibility under Native and British Governments. He has himself acted as an Honorary Magistrate since 1879.
Notification No. 822I., dated 16th February, 1887.	Maulvi Abdul Wahab, Khán Bahádúr.	Maulvi Abdhl Wahab's ancestors are said to have come from Kandahár in the 10th century and settled at Delhi. The family afterwards removed to Echoli in the Meerut district, and one of his ancestors having been killed by Ragbars in the 17th century, his heirs were granted the village of Echoli by <i>firman</i> of the Emperor of Delhi. In course of time, this grant passed into the hands of the Ráni of Landaura. Abdul Wahab has been employed in the Police Department since 1860, and has been commended and rewarded on several occasions: he arrested at Baghdad a notorious forger who had absconded from Meerut. He is now District Superintendent of Police at Ballia.

III.—*Titles conferred by the British*

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth	Residence or district	Landed property
	Muhammad Sadik	Kambobh (Mesalmin)	13th July 1833	Meerut	
	Muhammad Hamid Ali	Shaikh (Sadiki)	3rd June 1879	Saharanpur	shares in five villages paying Rs 257 revenue
	Zakaullah		April 1832	Uzgarh	-
	Farid ud din	Sayyid	September 1827	Agra	shares in 20 villages paying a revenue of Rs 1906
	Muhammad Karim	Shaikh	January 1835	Izamgash	Four whole villages and shares in 6 others paying a jama of Rs 10 623

III.—*Titles conferred by the British*

[NOTE.—The title holders are arranged in each

Title	Name	Caste	Date of birth.	Residence or district	Landed property
KHAN DAHADUR—(continued)	Safdar Hasan Khan	Khán	2nd February, 1829	Gorakhpur	Nine whole villages and shares in 18 others, assessed to a total revenue of Rs. 6,380.
	Maqsood Ali Pathan (Umarkhel)		22th July 1829	Shahjahanpur	
	Muhammad Shaikh Ibrahim		1856	Jaunpur	Twelve whole villages and shares in two others

APPENDIX I.

Members of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India belonging to the North Western Provinces

Name	Class	Date of appointment	REMARKS
Nawâb Mumtaz ud daula bir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khân Khân Bahâdur	K C S I.	28th January 1876	(See page 87)
The Honble Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khân Bahâ dur	K C S I	2nd January 1888	Of Aligarh Retired Subordinate Judge Is a Member of the Lieutenant Governor's Council and Fellow of the Allah abad University Founder of the Al igarh College
Râja Jarâ Khan Das Bahâdur	C S I	13th July 1870	(See page 97)
Râja Siva Prasad	C S I	Ditto	(See page 10 ^a)
Mir Shahâmat Ali	C S I	30th June 1871	(See page 141)

Members of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire belonging to the North Western Provinces

Name	Class	Date of appointment	REMARKS
Mahâmâhopâdhyâya Pandit Bapu Deva Shâstrî	C I E	1st January 1878	(See page 122)
Sayyid Bakar Ali Khân	C I E	1st January 1883.	Is an Honorary Magis trate Bulandshahr district
Beth Lachman Das	C I E ..	29th May 1886	A well known banker of Muttra,
Sayyid Mîhrban Ali	C I E	1st January 1882.	Is an Honorary Magis trate Bulandshahr district

APPENDIX III.

Rájas and Nawábs belonging to other Provinces, but connected with the North Western Provinces

1.—RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO, MUSHIR I-KHAS BAHÁDUR, K C S I Born, 1819 Heir, his son, Raghunath Rao Dinkar, born 4th August, 1858

The Rája is a Dakhani Pandit belonging to the Bombay Presidency, but he frequently resides at Agra, Cawnpore, and Benares

The Rája was Minister of the Mahárája Seindia till 1859. He subsequently became Superintendent of the Dholpur State, and was a Member of the Baroda Commission. The Rája was created in 1866 a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi received the title of Rája Mushir i Khas Bahádúr as a personal distinction (Notification No 90 P, dated 1st January, 1877)

The title was subsequently declared hereditary in Foreign Department Notification No 3267I, dated 28th August, 1884

The Rája owns 60 villages in the North Western Provinces and Bombay, paying a revenue of Rs 18,000. He and his retainers have been exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act

2.—THE NOBLE MAHÁRÁJA SIR PUSAPATI ANANDA GÁRĀPATI RAO, K C S I, of Vizianágram Born 1850 Resides frequently at Benares

The Mahárája's estates, which are about 3,000 square miles in extent, lie in the Vizagapatam district of the Madras Presidency. He is a descendant of the Rájas of Udaipur, and a member of the Sásodha branch of the Gohlaunt clan. In 1652 an ancestor of the family obtained the position of Subahdár of the Sarkárs from Sultan Abdulláh, and this office was continued to him by

Aurangzeb, when he conquered the Kings of Goleonda. Rája Víjjarám considerably strengthened the power of the family and became the ally of the French under Bussy in 1756. His nephew, Rája Gajapati Ananda Ráj, who succeeded, deserted the French side and became an ally of the English. In 1792 the Rája came into collision with the Government of Madras. Troops were sent against him, and he was defeated and killed. In the time of his successor the family estates were largely curtailed, and at the permanent settlement the annual revenue was fixed at five lakhs of rupees. For many years the estates were managed by Government owing to the indebtedness of the Rája, who lived at Benares on an allowance of one lakh of rupees a year.

The present Mahárája succeeded his father, His Highness Mahárája Mirza Víjjarám Gajapati Ráj, Munca Sultán Bahádúr, K.C.S.I., in 1882. The title of Mahárája has been conferred upon him as a personal distinction, and in 1887 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. He is a Fellow of the Madras University and a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

3.—MAHÁRAJA SIR RADHA PARSUD SINGH, K.C.S.I., of Dumraon, in the Shahabad district, Bengal.

Has extensive estates in the Ballia district, in which he is the largest landed proprietor. He pays Rs. 89,109 per annum Government revenue, and has a rent-roll of Rs. 2,82,241.

He is the head of the Ujain clan of Rájputs, and traces back his pedigree 87 generations to Rája Vikramaditya of Ujain, from whom the *Sambat* era of the Hindus is reckoned. The first settler in Bhojpur pargana of Shahabad district was Rája Sámi Sáh, from whom the present Rája is 18th in descent. The custom of primogeniture prevails in the family. The present Mahárája succeeded his father, Maheshar Bakhsh, in December, 1881, and was installed at Dumraon by Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the following February. The

Maháraja was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, by Foreign Department Notification No 11 E, dated 2nd January, 1888

4.—NAWÁB AZMAT ÁLI KHÁN, of Karnal Born 1833 Residences, Karnal, Panjab, Jaroda, Muzaffarnagar

This family of Jats claim descent from Naushirwan, and are styled Mandul Naushirwani. Muhamdi Khán, great grandfather of Nawab Azmat Áli Khán and his two brothers were in the service of the Mahrattas at the head of 200 horsemen and were recompensed by a grant of parganas Soron, Charthíwal, and Muzaf farnagar as a jagír. During the Mahratta war Muhamdi Khán aided the British forces, and at the conclusion of hostilities he and his brothers exchanged the parganas mentioned above, situated in the Doáb, for the pargana of Karnál. The latter was valued at Rs 40,000, and was granted in perpetuity on an annual payment of Rs 1,500. One third of the pargana was the share of the ancestor of Nawab Azmat Áli Khán. During the disturbances of 1857 Nawáb Ahmad Áli Khán, father of Azmat Áli Khán, loyally aided the Government, for which he received a khilat of Rs 10,000, and was exempted from his annual revenue payment of Rs 500.

The following is an account of the services rendered by the Nawáb in the Muzaffarnagar district—

"When the outbreak commenced in May, 1857, a few days after the mutiny at Meerut, several sáwárs belonging to the Na wáb, who holds large estates in this district, were stationed here. These men immediately by their master's order offered their services and regularly joined with the district sáwárs in patrolling the city and roads, and were also present at several expeditions undertaken against insubordinate villages. The Nawáb's agent was constantly with the civil officers, and used regularly to bring intelligence of the Delhi force by his master's directions, and was, I especially remember, delighted when the news of the defeat of the rebels at Badli ki Sarai came. The Nawáb

of Karnál sent over a six-pounder gun, 20 gulandázes, and 40 sáwárs under a naib risaldár, and 60 foot, who remained here till September, 1859, doing most excellent service, both in the station and in collecting revenue and arms in the district when out with the Magistrate; and the extreme civility and readiness to obey all orders are in some degree an index to the feelings and spirit of the Nawáb himself."

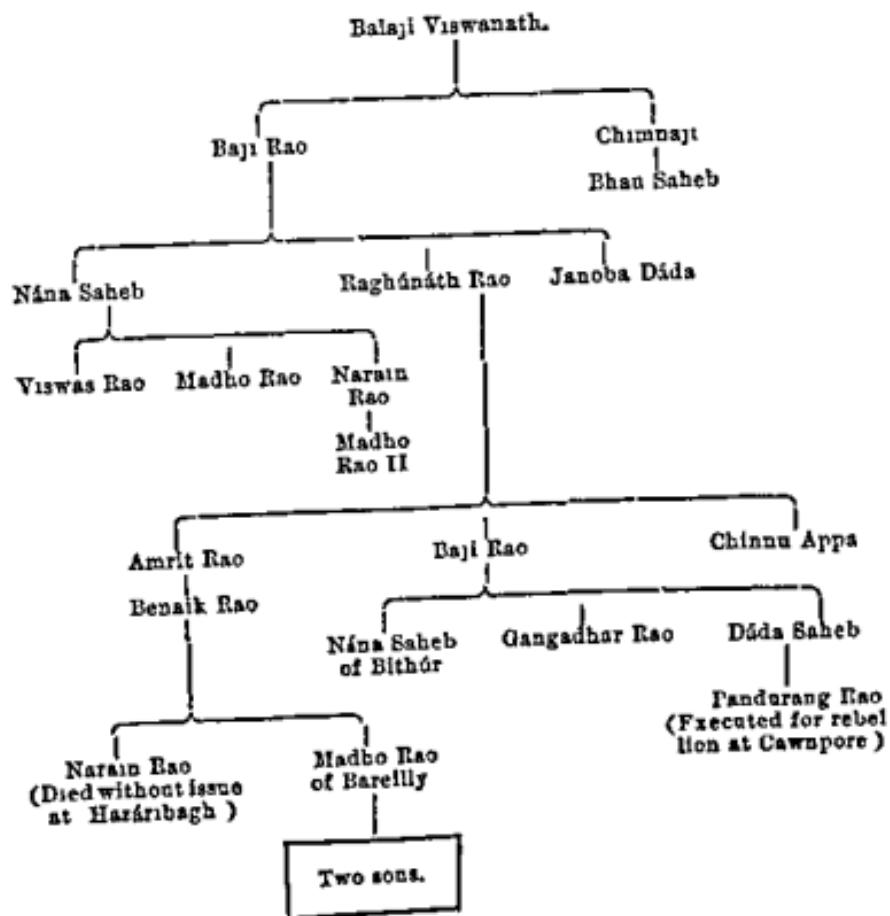
No special *sanad* conferring the title is forthcoming, but it has long been recognised. It was continued to the present Nawáb in 1868:—

No. 9, Political Department, North-Western Provinces, dated the 6th January, 1868.—“ His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the title of ‘Nawáb’ on Azmat Ali Khán of Karnál.”

The estates, paying in all a Government revenue of Rs. 29,000, lie in parganas Karnál, Muzaffarnagar, Delhi, Bághpat, Budhána, Jánsath, and Shámlí.

APPENDIX IV

Family tree of the descendants of the Peshwa



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